

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 34.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

TWO CENTS

FOR PORTO RICO.

General Miles Started With Part of His Troops.

MAY LAND IN FEW DAYS.

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MORE TROOPS TO FOLLOW.

The Expedition to Comprise About 30,000 Men, Which Will Be Swelled to About 40,000, and If Necessary to About 70,000—A Lot of Heavy and Light Artillery, to Go From Tampa and Some From Chickamauga—General Brooke to Be Second in Command.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way, General Miles with some artillery and troops sailing yesterday for



ENTRANCE TO MORRO CASTLE, SAN JUAN.

Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the plans for this expedition, and from the stately naval parent that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago.

First, there will be practically no naval convoys; the navy department has declared that they are unnecessary, that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare thrust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered in Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements. General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant.

General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by tomorrow night at the point selected for the landing, and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him.

The distance from Charleston is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the First brigade of the First division of the First army corps, and are commanded by Brigadier General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

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The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps, under Major General Copping, comprising the Second division, under Brigadier General Simon Snyder, and made up of the First brigade, Brigadier General Schwan, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry; Second brigade, Brigadier General Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, Brigadier

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General Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, the First. These are (in addition to General Ernst's command at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, General Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Colonel J. S. Oulver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois; Second division, Colonel J. S. Poland commanding, First brigade, Brigadier General C. T. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second brigade, General McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia; Third brigade, Brigadier General Rösser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

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The Nebraska Colonel and Troops Going to Jacksonville to Join Lee.

OMAHA, July 19.—Colonel William J. Bryan's regiment has at last started for the front and the late presidential candidate, in his soldier uniform, is enroute to Jacksonville, where Colonel Bryan and his regiment will be under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Bright and early yesterday orders were issued by Colonel Bryan to the soldiers of his regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteer infantry, to be ready to move on 30 minutes' notice, and from that time until the last man stepped on board all was hurry and bustle.

Colonel Bryan, his staff and the second battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington road and will be transferred to the Illinois Central at Mendota, Ill., thence over the Illinois Central to Duquoin, Ill., and from there to Martin. They will then take the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad to Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, and thence over the Central of Georgia railroad to Albany, and from there they will take the Plant system to Jacksonville. Major McClay with the Third battalion went east over the Rock Island. The first battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Viquain, go via St. Louis. The regiment will be reunited at Nashville.

NORTON AND HOAR.

Former Replies to the Latter, Who Again Strikes Back.

BOSTON, July 19.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, formerly of Harvard college, in reply to Senator Hoar, who attacked the professor in an address recently, made public yesterday a statement in which he said that Senator Hoar's criticism was based on garbled sentences from an account in a western newspaper of an interview with Prof. Norton, dishonorably obtained and incorrectly reported. Prof. Norton added, in part: "I did say to the youth of this university that this war with Spain was 'inglorious,' and as it was for the accomplishment of ends unnecessary to us as a nation, it was 'needless' and consequently 'criminal.'"

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It Went Into Effect Today—Some Features of the System.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect today. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

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It will be difficult, however, for the Spanish forces to get from Holguin or Manzanillo, as the roads are impassable for an army large enough to make an attempt to retake Santiago, and in any event, it is said, control of Santiago harbor by the American forces gives the Americans the key to the situation, as the guns of the warships in the inner harbor can command all the approaches to the town. It was this which made the approach of the American land forces so difficult while Cervera's fleet was in the harbor, and which left Santiago helpless and ready to surrender as soon as Cervera's fleet departed. It is probable that several of our ships will be stationed within the harbor, sufficiently off the city to avoid contagion and yet near enough to give complete defense in case an effort is made by the Spaniards to repossess the city.

A HOME FOR CERVERA.

Movement on Foot to Present the Admiral One on Tampa Bay.

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The Weather.

Fair, except showers near the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

RULE SANTIAGO.

Instructions For the Task Sent Shafter.

PREPARED BY PRESIDENT.

As Lenient Governing as Possible Is Ordered.

PORTS OF PROVINCE TO BE OPEN.

Neutral Nations to Be Allowed to Conduct Trade, Except in Goods Contraband of War—Taxes to Be Collected For the Local Government Expenses Property Public and Private Not to Be Confiscated, Except Under Military Necessity—Other Instructions by President

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A statement that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued last night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides, in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin last night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military force at Santiago. The document says in part:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

"Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

Further along he says: "The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, and as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief."

"The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so."

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order."

"It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity."

At another point the president says: "While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that

it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given."

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

THE RAID AGAINST SPAIN.

No Time Set For Watson's Departure. Threat of Spain Not Heeded.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move is drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long said yesterday that reported new lists of the ships of this squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

Secretary Long said yesterday that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

Brewer's Grave Marked.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the few telegrams that came to the war department yesterday from the front was from an officer of the signal corps to General Greely in reference to the grave of Mr. Brewer, the postal official, formerly of Pennsylvania, who died near Santiago a few days ago. The dispatch simply stated that the grave had been marked so that it could be identified in the future.

ZOLA IS SENTENCED.

Got One Year to Prison and 3,000 Franks' Fine and Costs.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Zola and Perreux were yesterday each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to 3,000 francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of the Aurore, on the charge of libel, brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy courtmartial, adjourned from May 23, was resumed yesterday in the assize court. M. Labori raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the court overruled.

The public prosecutor charged M. Zola with shunning the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

The statement led to a great uproar in court and cries of "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" "Out of France with them!"

After the court had refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default and he and the defendants left the court. The trial then proceeded.

COLOMBIA HAS ACCEPTED.

The Incident Regarding the Italian Claim Considered Closed.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

The Italian foreign office learns from Washington that the Colombian government has accepted the award of \$250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the republic of Colombia, and they now consider the incident as closed.

The Catholic Summer School.

CLIFFHAVEN, N. Y., July 19.—The opening of the pedagogy course at the Champlain assembly yesterday marks a new era in the history of the Catholic summer school. A large number of teachers were already here, among them being W. H. Maxwell, superintendent public instruction of New York, who expresses himself as highly pleased with the progress of the school, and this new and necessary innovation for the benefit of school and college teachers.

German Baptist Young People.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The German Baptist Young People's union began a two days' convention yesterday with a large attendance. The morning session was devoted to reports of the work of the societies. Yesterday afternoon the executive board of the union met and arranged a plan for the fall session which will be held at St. Louis in September.

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William N. Boggs was called, and testified to discrepancies in the statement of Senator Kenney as to Boggs' resources in 1896. Considerable time was taken up with testimony as to the witness' loss on Bay State gas. Boggs contradicted Mr. Kenney's testimony in a number of minor particulars.

J. H. Bateman, formerly cashier of the bank, stated that he had issued special orders to Boggs not to allow overdrafts in the accounts of Mr. Kenney and others. When pressed for his reasons for issuing the order, the witness said that Mr. Kenney seemed to show a disposition to use the funds of the bank somewhat too freely.

The Weather.

Fair, except showers near the lakes; warmer, brisk southerly winds.

RULE SANTIAGO.

Instructions For the Task Sent Shafter.

PREPARED BY PRESIDENT.

As Lenient Governing as Possible Is Ordered.

PORTS OF PROVINCE TO BE OPEN.

Neutral Nations to Be Allowed to Conduct Trade, Except in Goods Contraband of War—Taxes to Be Collected For the Local Government Expenses Property Public and Private Not to Be Confiscated, Except Under Military Necessity—Other Instructions by President

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A staff paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued last night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides, in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin last night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military force at Santiago. The document says in part:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898. To the Secretary of War:

"Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

Further along he says: "The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, and as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief.

"The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order.

"It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity."

At another point the president says: "While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that

it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

THE RAID AGAINST SPAIN.

No Time Set For Watson's Departure. Threat of Spain Not Heeded.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move is drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long said yesterday that reported new lists of the ships of this squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

Secretary Long said yesterday that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

Brewer's Grave Marked.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the few telegrams that came to the war department yesterday from the front was from an officer of the signal corps to General Greely in reference to the grave of Mr. Brewer, the postal official, formerly of Pennsylvania, who died near Santiago a few days ago. The dispatch simply stated that the grave had been marked so that it could be identified in the future.

ZOLA IS SENTENCED.

Got One Year to Prison and 3,000 Franks' Fine and Costs.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Zola and Perreaux were yesterday each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to 3,000 francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreaux, publisher of the *Aurore*, on the charge of libel, brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, adjourned from May 23, was resumed yesterday in the assize court. M. Labori raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the court overruled.

The public prosecutor charged M. Zola with shunning the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

The statement led to a great uproar in court and cries of "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" "Out of France with them!"

After the court had refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default and he and the defendants left the court. The trial then proceeded.

COLOMBIA HAS ACCEPTED.

The Incident Regarding the Italian Claim Considered Closed.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

The Italian foreign office learns from Washington that the Colombian government has accepted the award of \$250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the republic of Colombia, and they now consider the incident as closed.

The Catholic Summer School.

CLIFFHAVEN, N. Y., July 19.—The opening of the pedagogy course at the Champlain assembly yesterday marks a new era in the history of the Catholic summer school. A large number of teachers were already here, among them being W. H. Maxwell, superintendent public instruction of New York, who expresses himself as highly pleased with the progress of the school, and this new and necessary innovation for the benefit of school and college teachers.

German Baptist Young People.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The German Baptist Young People's union began a two days' convention yesterday with a large attendance. The morning session was devoted to reports of the work of the societies. Yesterday afternoon the executive board of the union met and arranged a plan for the fall session which will be held at St. Louis in September.

During Our July Clearance Sale

of SHOES,
and OXFORDS

we will save you from
25 cts. to \$1.50 per
pair. Tan shoes at
your own price. Come
quick.

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

TO HELP OUR SOLDIERS

Ladies Organize a Branch of
the Red Cross.

THE LADIES WHO WILL LEAD

Will Be Aided by a Committee Who Were
Selected at the Meeting Last Evening.
More Recruits Are Needed to Make the
Movement Successful.

A branch of the Red Cross auxiliary
was formed last evening at a meeting
held in the parish hall of St. Stephen's
church. In the neighborhood of 50 la-
dies were present. The following offi-
cers were chosen:

President, Mrs. E. Weary; vice pres-
ident, Mrs. John N. Taylor; secretary,
Mrs. Walter B. Hill; treasurer, Miss E.
Luthringer.

The following committee were chosen
to aid the officers in the work:

Mrs. E. L. Trimmer, Mrs. E. H.
Thompson, Miss M. E. Hazlett, Mrs. F.
B. Vincent, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Miss Eva
Wilson, Mrs. M. Kerr, Mrs. E. Agner,
Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs.
E. Foutte, Miss Mary Vodrey, Miss
Mary Jackman, Miss R. McCarran, Mrs.
Emma Campbell, Mrs. T. Garner.

With the accomplishment of this busi-
ness the meeting adjourned until Wed-
nesday evening at 8:45 o'clock when an-
other session will be held. Much inter-
est has already been manifested in the
matter, but more members are needed
to make it successful. All who desire
to become members should notify Mrs.
Walter B. Hill, secretary.

READY FOR THE GAME.

Phoenix Boys Held a Practice Last
Evening.

The Phoenix club last evening prac-
ticed for their game tomorrow and
showed up in excellent form. The
lineup:

PHOENIX.	Position.	COLLEGE.
Herbert.....	Catcher.....	Davis
Davidson.....	Pitcher.....	O'Donnell
Harker.....	Short.....	McNicol
Anslay.....	First.....	Tarr
Wallace.....	Second.....	McOullough
Carey.....	Third.....	Headley
Vodrey.....	Left.....	Campbell
Courtwright.....	Middle.....	Fitzgerald
Hall.....	Right.....	Ford

The local baseball club are practicing
daily for their game with Homestead
and expect to win but not without a
hard struggle.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Are Wanted For the Path to Spring
Grove.

Homer Clark and family yesterday
moved to the campground, and Samuel
Ashbaugh and family moved today.

It is probable the patriotic festival to
have been given at the ground will be
postponed indefinitely.

An effort is being made to have elec-
tric lights placed along the path.

The ball game to be played this even-
ing is attracting much attention, and
will be attended by all the residents of
the ground.

On the River.

The marks at the wharf today regis-
tered 21 inches and stationary. The
rains at the headwaters of the streams
were not of much consequence, and no
rise is noticeable in the rivers. There
may be a rise of a foot or more before
the week is out, and if so the packets
will resume their weekly trips.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been
used but little, and is the great-
est bargain ever offered. In-
quire at once at the News Re-
view.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES

IT DEPENDS NOT UPON YEARS, BUT
UPON VITAL FORCE.

The Greatest Enemy to Long Life Is Self
Indulgence — Why People of Advanced
Age Should Eat Sparingly and Drink
More Freely.

Some men are 20 years younger phys-
ically and mentally than others are at
the same age. It is self evident that old
age does not begin at any set time, so
far as the divisions of time divide the
periods of life, but that it has to do
with that subtle agent known as the
vital force, an acquaintance with which
enables the analytical mind to become
proficient in prognosis by weighing in
the balance the vitality on the one side
with the pathology on the other.

The indication of old age may be no-
ticed by ocular inspection. The figure
stoops, the walk is less elastic, the
rounded figure gives place to the spare
habit of body, the wrinkle of time
mounts the cheek, while the frost of
many winters mantles the brow. The
typical healthy person who attains old
age is spare of body, and old age em-
phasizes this fact by causing a paucity
of adipose tissue. So the wrinkle of
time, after all, is kindly in nature.

Physiologically we notice that a
diminution of the physical energy is ac-
companied by a corresponding diminution
of the power to eliminate waste
material from the body. Elasticity and
strength give place to hardness and
brittleness of nearly all the tissues of
the body. The general health may be
good, because there is a harmonious
balance between the action of the nerv-
ous system and the circulatory system.

However, the former is less responsive
to external stimulation, and the latter
is less vigorous in old age. The vital
processes conducted by the circulation,
respiration and metabolic changes in
the tissues are less active. There are
diminished adaptability of the whole
system to changes in the environment
and less ability to meet the require-
ments of emergencies, such as sudden
demands of muscular and mental strain.

The senile conditions and diseases are
numerous and obvious—in the first
place, weakened digestion and assimila-
tion. The weakened vigor of the circula-
tion and glandular system necessarily
weakens the power of eliminating the
excrementitious substances, which
gives rise to pernicious nutrition, and
that in turn is the cause of the tendency
to develop malignant or benign growths
in different parts of the body in old age.

The strong tendency to overeat and
underdrink, together with the natural
decline of functional power, gives rise
to a condition of lithemia, which is the
prime cause of the majority of deaths
in old age. In the healthy state that
great glandular furnace and chemical
laboratory, the liver, is capable of trans-
forming an excess of nitrogenous matter,
which may result from metabolism of
tissue or exist in the food consumed,
into the highly soluble excrementitious
substance known as urea. This excre-
ment is eliminated from the blood
mainly by the kidneys and to a much
less extent by the skin.

Now, in old age, with the functional
power and natural vitality on the wane,
together with the strong tendency to
overeat this function of the liver, we
find this waste is not converted into
urea, but into uric or lithic acid, a com-
paratively insoluble excrementitious
and toxic substance, which if it appears
in the blood in sufficient quantity and is
long enough continued in circulation
through the urinary tubules sets up ir-
ritation and inflammation, which inevi-
tably impair the function of the renal
epithelium, and we find this poisonous
substance is not eliminated from the
system, but accumulates in the blood.

This explains why old people are
almost universally troubled with disease
of the liver, kidneys, bladder and pros-
tate gland. The unstable circulation,
atheromatous changes and brittleness
of the walls of the blood vessels, with
the tendency to overtax the digestive
apparatus, are the cause of many old
people going to "that bourn from which
no traveler returns" by the apoplectic
route.

Hereditary diseases naturally mani-
fest themselves when the vitality is be-
low a certain level, so we are not sur-
prised to find certain dyscrasia and
latent tendencies manifesting them-
selves at this period of life, when the
natural vitality is waning. The diseases
most frequently found to be the cause
of dissolution among the aged are pneu-
monia, diseases of the liver and urinary
organs, consumption, cancer, apoplexy
and gangrene.

The enemy to longevity, the author
continues, is self indulgence. People
who have reached an advanced age may
prolong their lives and greatly add to
the comfort of their declining years by
diminishing the quantity of food in-
gested, thereby avoiding too large a
residue of waste matter either in the
intestinal canal or in the form of excre-
mentitious matter in the blood.—Journal
of American Medical Association.

Well Fed Fighters.

Says the London Chronicle: "Ad-
miral Dewey's interruption of the bat-
tle of Manila bay to give his crews the
opportunity of breaking their fast re-
calls our own 'glorious 1st of June,'
when Earl Howe, before he gave the

French such a hammering off Ushant,
hove to for an hour before attacking to
permit of his men fortifying themselves
for the coming fight with a good meal—
a pause which caused much conjecture
in the minds of the astonished French.
It has ever been the Anglo-Saxon way
to fight, if possible, on a full stomach.
Wellington once said that if ever he
wanted an Irish or a Scotch regiment
to reach a particular point by a certain
hour all he had to do was to promise
the former a drink on getting to its des-
tination, the latter its pay, but that the
corresponding bait to an English bat-
talion was a good dinner of roast beef."

LITERARY ROUGH RIDERS.

Chicago Press Club Will Go to the Front
If More Men Are Needed.

A regiment of rough riding literary
men will be mustered in if there is a
third call for troops. The Chicago Press
club has declared that the sword is
mightier than the pen by unanimously
agreeing at its meeting the other day to
adopt the regiment of cavalry formed by
John A. Logan early in the war and
more recently under the command of
Colonel J. Paddock.

The idea of forming a regiment of
cavalry among the writers, artists and
men of kindred nature originated with
Major Elliot Durand. Major Durand
was one of the first to join Logan's
troops, and when the latter abandoned
the regiment the major, being an old
newspaper man and a member of the
Press club, thought it would be a good
idea to give the men of pencils and
paste a chance to show their patriotism
in a material way and suggested to
Colonel Paddock that the regiment be
turned over to the Press club and be nam-
ed the Chicago Press Club Rough Rid-
ers. The matter was brought before the
club at its recent monthly meeting and
a resolution adopting the regiment was
passed amid such enthusiasm as the
Press club has not seen in many a day.
Major Durand was elected lieutenant
colonel. The idea is to have the regim-
ent filled, as nearly as possible, with
members of the club. Only officers with
acknowledged military ability will be
chosen, and they will be selected from
among the members of the club so far
as practicable.

Colonel Paddock, the commanding
officer, is an old regular army man with
a long experience in the west and In-
dian fighting. He has been shot a score
of times and is now retired on full pay
because of physical disability. It is said
that no such regiment of soldiers has
ever before figured in a war. Several
members of the club have already en-
listed in the new regiment.—Chicago
Post.

A War Poetry Factory.

"Molly," he said to the wife, "I wish
you'd finish this poem on 'Hobson'—
I've got to get it off tonight. Just go
ahead on it while I round up my fif-
teenth Dewey ode."

And then he pushed the following
pencil poem in "skeleton" toward
her:

—bay
—crew
—way
—view.

—made
—skies
—fade
—flies.

And in short order the wife handed
him the following:

It was in Santiago bay
That Hobson and his crew
Sped like the lightning on their way
With Spanish guns in view.

A charge as if on hell they made
Beneath the blazing skies,
And never shall their glory fade
While freedom's banner flies.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "And now, if
you're tired, just order some salmon for
supper, and I'll let little Johnnie fill
out that 'Little Green Apple Tree'
poem, as he's been eating cucumbers
and can put the proper spirit into it."
—Atlanta Constitution.

Corrected In Rhyme.

Thackeray was much pestered by the
autograph hunter, says Hodder in his
"Recollections." He disliked above all
things to write in an autograph album,
and often refused those who asked him
to do so and sometimes rather brusquely.
On one occasion the owner of an al-
bum, a young lady, was fortunate.
Thackeray took her book to his room in
order to look it over. Written on a page
he found these lines:

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains—
They crowned him long ago,
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

ALBERT SMITH.

Under these lines Mr. Thackeray
wrote:

A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.
I know that Albert wrote in hurry—
To criticize I scarce presume,
But yet methinks that Lindley Murray
Instead of "who" had written "whom."
W. M. THACKERAY.

What Italy Needed.

Shortly before his death, which oc-
curred in 1866, Massimo d'Azeglio,
statesman, orator, poet, the painter of
"Orlando Furioso," but, above all, the
trustworthy friend and valued counselor
of Victor Emmanuel, was talking to a
Frenchman, who congratulated him
upon the unification of Italy.

"Yes," was the reply, "we have
made a new Italy; now we must en-
deavor to make new Italians."

If we moved our legs proportionately
as fast as an ant, it is calculated we
could travel nearly 800 miles an hour.

IN STELLAR DEEPS.

In stellar deeps the midnight silence broods;
Worn with the day, the earth low lying sleeps,
While thought invades the eternal solitudes,
The stellar deeps.

Fleets, from a port beyond the explorer's ken,
Majestic move, great armies of light,
Up from the nether voids unknown of men,
And cross the night.

A pathway sown with thistle down of stars,
A pathway white, as if thereon had trod
One whose winged feet shed luster in their
flight,
Mounting to God.

Bridges the waste from rolling sphere to
sphere,
Spans the blue seas of silence, shore to shore,
An arch of triumph o'er the primal dark
Forever more.

I tremble as a child that finds a door
And with swift, curious hand throws open
wide
Into a vast, unpeopled corridor,
Where shadows glide.

Immensity! Thy surges unconfined
Buffet the sense with strong, benumbing
shocks,
Hurling the little wreckage of the mind
Upon the rocks!

O thought, return! The engulfing billows toss
Thy tiny cockleshell, their helpless prey!
O reason, halt! Thy chart and compass vain
To find the way!

One envoy more. I wait upon the strand,
And while my soul her awesome vigil keeps
Faith finds safe anchorage, in sight of land,
In stellar deeps.
—Emma Herrick Weed in Youth's Companion.

HER CAT IN HER POCKET.

Bismarck Travels In State Wherever His
Mistress Goes.

A woman walked into the breakfast
room of one of Chicago's swell hotels,
dressed in traveling costume and carry-
ing on her arm a cape of plaid cloth,
which she hung over the chair next at
table, disposing of it with some care, as
if it might be of value.

Then she gave her attention to the
menu and discussed a service of fruit
while she waited for her order. She was
roused from a pleasing study of her plate
by a series of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" and
"What a darling!" and a hasty glance
showed her a big white Angora cat seated
gracefully on the vacant chair at her
side.

"Oh, Bismarck, you dreadful cat!"
she said, as the head waiter approached
with a look in his eye that boded no
good to the cat.

"I mus' put him out, madam," he
said, with the assurance that goes with
head waiters.

But his mistress clicked her fingers
and the cat disappeared. Every eye was
upon him, yet no one saw him go. The
waiter looked on the chair and under it,
but pussy had vanished like a dream.

"Find the cat—he is in the picture
somewhere," remarked the owner of the
pet, as she buttered her toast. But the
cat did not come back, and it was not
until the woman had finished her break-
fast and was leaving the table, with her
traveling cape thrown over her arm,
that the mystery of the animal's disap-
pearance was explained, and pussy's
head was allowed to peep from a cap-
acious inside pocket in that cape.

"He has traveled in that pocket from
the Pacific coast, and this is the first
time he has given away his hiding
place," said his mistress. "He will not
pur for fear of being found, but he is
near his journey's end now and is get-
ting tired. This cape is his exclusive
property, and the pocket is his private
car."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of
opinion as to the safety with which wo-
men may indulge in violent exercise in
view of possible injury. As regard the
heart, there appears to be but one opin-
ion—namely, that that organ, accus-
tomed to a quiet life, may be danger-
ously and permanently crippled by the
excessive strain in athletic sports. Ex-
perience in medical practice, says an
eminent authority, teaches that the pa-
tient with a weak heart must be ex-
tremely cautious in his exercises, and
the demonstration of a dilatation of the
healthy heart under sudden, violent,
exhausting effort which has been made
was of a surprising nature. Many clin-
ical observers in Germany and in this
country have detected by percussion and
observation of the changes in the heart
beats that there is under strain and exer-
tion considerable dilatation, which con-
tinues for a shorter or longer time after
the exertion is over. Ocular proof of
this has been afforded by the Roentgen
rays. This shows not only the need of
caution by those in good health, but
more particularly so in the case of those
who suffer from any weakness, consti-
tutional or otherwise, in this organ.—
New York Ledger.

How They Do In Dawson.

"Up at Dawson City," said a return-
ed Klondiker, "the people seem strange
to you. Now, while I was at a hotel up
there burglars entered and swiped near-
ly \$600,000 in gold nuggets."

"What did the boarders do during
all this excitement?" asked the clerk.

"Kept perfectly cool," was the quiet
reply.—Denver Times.

Peculiar to the State.

"So far as I know," said the doctor
in answer to a question, "the shortest
word of four syllables is 'Ohioan.'"

"Well," observed the professor, re-
moving his cigar from his mouth a mo-
ment, "it's the same way as regards the
offices. The Ohioan always gets there
with fewer letters than anybody else."
—Chicago Tribune.



Thousands of men in lonely homes call
up the pictures of the loved and lost ones,
who might still be happy husbands with
healthy babies prattling at their knees, if
they had only been a little more observant
and thoughtful. When a woman's com-
plexion gets pale and sallow and her eyes
look heavy; when she is evidently nervous
and despondent, and complains of pains
and aches and dragging down and burning
sensations; a wise man should know that
she is suffering from weakness or disease in
a womanly way. The thoughtful man who
realizes this will at once advise his wife to
consult some eminent and skillful special-
ist. He will know that the average physi-
cian will insist upon the obnoxious exam-
inations and local treatment so embarrass-
ing to modest, sensitive women. He should
know that these ordeals are unnecessary.
Dr. R. V. Pierce is an eminent and skillful
specialist, who has been for thirty years
chief consulting physician to the Invalids'
Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo,
N. Y. During that time, with the assist-
ance of a staff of able physicians, he has
prescribed for many thousands of wom-
en. He is the inventor of a wonderful
medicine for the special weaknesses of
women, that cures in the privacy of the
home. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription. It makes the delicate and
important organs that bear the burdens of
maternity strong, healthy and vigorous. It
corrects all irregularities and stops all de-
bilitating drains. Medicine dealers sell it
and have nothing "just as good."
W. R. Malcolm, Esq. of Knob, Clay Co.,
Ark., writes: "My wife for perhaps four months
previous to the birth of our child took the 'Fa-
vorite Prescription.' This strengthened her en-
tire system, and child-birth, to her, was very
easy, being attended with little pain. Our baby
Ruth is 13 months old and she has never been
sick a day."

Stories of the Street.

East Liverpool People Are Talking
About It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool
the public. But you can't keep it up
very long. They are sure to find you
out, and every time a man is fooled an
other skeptic is made. Skepticism is
allowable when reading in a home news-
paper about some incident occurring in
San Francisco or Iowa, but the circum-
stances are entirely different when it re-
fers to some one right here at home,
friends and neighbors, people you know,
whom you can see and with whom you
talk it over. This is the kind of evidence
at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—
home statements by home people and
the astonishing local work they have
been doing has caused more talk among
our citizens than the doings of any other
modern wonder. Read the following:

Veterinary Surgeon Green says:
"While attending a sick horse belonging
to Mr. G. H. Gardner, of 168 Jackson
street, he remarked to me that the horse
seemed to be in pain. I replied that I
was the sicker of the two, as I could, at
the time, scarcely straighten up with
my back from lameness, weakness and
severe pain. He asked me what my
symptoms were and I explained to him
that I had suffered for a number of years
from my kidneys, that I had attacks at
times when nothing helped me and it
was agony for me to get around, but that
I could not endure idleness. The
secretions from the kidneys were very
high colored and acidulous, that I had
spells of dizziness, when I would see
black specks floating before my eyes,
and felt generally broken up. He looked
up and said that he had the very thing
I needed to cure me in the house—
Doan's Kidney Pills. He went into the
house and brought me out eight pills.
I took them with me and used them two
at a dose. The effect was astonishing to
me. I felt it almost at once, and went
to the W. & W. Pharmacy and bought
a box and took them. The encourage-
ment held out to me by the first eight
pills was not mythical, as by their con-
tinued use the improvement continued,
and I consider no expression of praise
too strong for Doan's Kidney Pills; in
short, they are Ne Plus Ultra. I am 68
years of age and have no hope of ever
being permanently cured, as my trouble
has become chronic, but this I do know,
Doan's Kidney Pills are the best reme-
dy for the kidneys that has ever been
placed before the people of this country.
Trouble with the kidneys occurs and
recurs periodically, and any remedy that
will ward off an attack or tide the vic-
tim over it so easily as Doan's Kidney
Pills does deserve the support of the
public."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all
dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Mailed
to any address on receipt of price by
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole
agents for the U. S. Remember the
name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALAN TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE
ALL Nervous Diseases—Falling Mem-
ory, Impotency, Gonorrhea, etc., caused
by Abuse of Other Excesses and Indis-
cretions. They quickly and surely
restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and
fit a man for study, business or marriage.
Prevent Insanity and Consumption if
taken in time. Their use shows immediate im-
provement and effects a CURE where all other fail.
Insist upon having the genuine Alan Tablets. They
have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a pos-
itive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS
in five written guarantees to effect a cure. 50 CENTS
each case or refund the money. Price of 25 CENTS
per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By
mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular
free). ALAN REMEDY CO., 1233 Broadway, N.Y.

For sale in East-Liverpool, Ohio, by John I
Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Pays to Be Polite.

Long after his other achievements
have been forgotten Cervera's treat-
ment of Hobson and its recompense
will come in handy to be told small
boys as an illustration that it pays to
be polite.—Albany Argus.

During Our July Clearance Sale

of SHOES, and OXFORDS

we will save you from 25 cts. to \$1.50 per pair. Tan shoes at your own price. Come quick.

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

TO HELP OUR SOLDIERS

Ladies Organize a Branch of the Red Cross.

THE LADIES WHO WILL LEAD

Will Be Aided by a Committee Who Were Selected at the Meeting Last Evening. More Recruits Are Needed to Make the Movement Successful.

A branch of the Red Cross auxiliary was formed last evening at a meeting held in the parish hall of St. Stephen's church. In the neighborhood of 50 ladies were present. The following officers were chosen:

President, Mrs. E. Weary; vice president, Mrs. John N. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Walter B. Hill; treasurer, Miss E. Lutheringer.

The following committee were chosen to aid the officers in the work:

Mrs. E. L. Trimmer, Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Miss M. E. Hazlett, Mrs. F. B. Vincent, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Miss Eva Wilson, Mrs. M. Kerr, Mrs. E. Agner, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. Foutts, Miss Mary Vodrey, Miss Mary Jackman, Miss R. McCarren, Mrs. Emma Campbell, Mrs. T. Garner.

With the accomplishment of this business the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening at 8:45 o'clock when another session will be held. Much interest has already been manifested in the matter, but more members are needed to make it successful. All who desire to become members should notify Mrs. Walter B. Hill, secretary.

READY FOR THE GAME.

Phoenix Boys Held a Practice Last Evening.

The Phoenix club last evening practiced for their game tomorrow and showed up in excellent form. The lineup:

PHOENIX.	Position.	COLLEGE.
Herbert	Catcher	Davidson
Davidson	Pitcher	O'Donnell
Harker	Short	McNicol
Anslay	First	Tarr
Wallace	Second	McOullough
Carey	Third	Headley
Vodrey	Left	Campbell
Cartwright	Middle	Fitzgerald
Hall	Right	Ford

The local baseball club are practicing daily for their game with Homestead and expect to win but not without a hard struggle.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Are Wanted For the Path to Spring Grove.

Homer Clark and family yesterday moved to the campground, and Samuel Ashbaugh and family moved today.

It is probable the patriotic festival to have been given at the ground will be postponed indefinitely.

An effort is being made to have electric lights placed along the path.

The ball game to be played this evening is attracting much attention, and will be attended by all the residents of the ground.

On the River.

The marks at the wharf today registered 21 inches and stationary. The rains at the headwaters of the streams were not of much consequence, and no rise is noticeable in the rivers. There may be a rise of a foot or more before the week is out, and if so the packets will resume their weekly trips.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES

IT DEPENDS NOT UPON YEARS, BUT UPON VITAL FORCE.

The Greatest Enemy to Long Life Is Self Indulgence — Why People of Advanced Age Should Eat Sparingly and Drink More Freely.

Some men are 20 years younger physically and mentally than others are at the same age. It is self evident that old age does not begin at any set time, so far as the divisions of time divide the periods of life, but that it has to do with that subtle agent known as the vital force, an acquaintance with which enables the analytical mind to become proficient in prognosis by weighing in the balance the vitality on the one side with the pathology on the other.

The indication of old age may be noticed by ocular inspection. The figure stoops, the walk is less elastic, the rounded figure gives place to the spare habit of body, the wrinkle of time mounts the cheek, while the frost of many winters mantles the brow. The typical healthy person who attains old age is spare of body, and old age emphasizes this fact by causing a paucity of adipose tissue. So the wrinkle of time, after all, is kindly in nature.

Physiologically we notice that a diminution of the physical energy is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the power to eliminate waste material from the body. Elasticity and strength give place to hardness and brittleness of nearly all the tissues of the body. The general health may be good, because there is a harmonious balance between the action of the nervous system and the circulatory system.

However, the former is less responsive to external stimulation, and the latter is less vigorous in old age. The vital processes conducted by the circulation, respiration and metabolic changes in the tissues are less active. There are diminished adaptability of the whole system to changes in the environment and less ability to meet the requirements of emergencies, such as sudden demands of muscular and mental strain.

The senile conditions and diseases are numerous and obvious—in the first place, weakened digestion and assimilation. The weakened vigor of the circulation and glandular system necessarily weakens the power of eliminating the excrementitious substances, which gives rise to pernicious nutrition, and that in turn is the cause of the tendency to develop malignant or benign growths in different parts of the body in old age.

The strong tendency to overeat and underdrink, together with the natural decline of functional power, gives rise to a condition of lithemia, which is the prime cause of the majority of deaths in old age. In the healthy state that great glandular furnace and chemical laboratory, the liver, is capable of transforming an excess of nitrogenous matter, which may result from metabolism of tissue or exist in the food consumed, into the highly soluble excrementitious substance known as urea. This excrement is eliminated from the blood mainly by the kidneys and to a much less extent by the skin.

Now, in old age, with the functional power and natural vitality on the wane, together with the strong tendency to overeat this function of the liver, we find this waste is not converted into urea, but into uric or lithic acid, a comparatively insoluble excrementitious and toxic substance, which if it appears in the blood in sufficient quantity and is long enough continued in circulation through the urinary tubules sets up irritation and inflammation, which inevitably impair the function of the renal epithelium, and we find this poisonous substance is not eliminated from the system, but accumulates in the blood.

This explains why old people are almost universally troubled with disease of the liver, kidneys, bladder and prostate gland. The unstable circulation, atheromatous changes and brittleness of the walls of the blood vessels, with the tendency to overeat the digestive apparatus, are the cause of many old people going to "that bourne from which no traveler returns" by the apoplectic route.

Hereditary diseases naturally manifest themselves when the vitality is below a certain level, so we are not surprised to find certain dyscrasic and latent tendencies manifesting themselves at this period of life, when the natural vitality is waning. The diseases most frequently found to be the cause of dissolution among the aged are pneumonia, diseases of the liver and urinary organs, consumption, cancer, apoplexy and gangrene.

The enemy to longevity, the author continues, is self indulgence. People who have reached an advanced age may prolong their lives and greatly add to the comfort of their declining years by diminishing the quantity of food ingested, thereby avoiding too large a residue of waste matter either in the intestinal canal or in the form of excrementitious matter in the blood.—Journal of American Medical Association.

Well Fed Fighters.

Says the London Chronicle: "Admiral Dewey's interruption of the battle of Manila bay to give his crews the opportunity of breaking their fast recalls our own 'glorious 1st of June,' when Earl Howe, before he gave the

French such a hammering off Ushant, hove to for an hour before attacking to permit of his men fortifying themselves for the coming fight with a good meal—a pause which caused much conjecture in the minds of the astonished French. It has ever been the Anglo-Saxon way to fight, if possible, on a full stomach. Wellington once said that if ever he wanted an Irish or a Scotch regiment to reach a particular point by a certain hour all he had to do was to promise the former a drink on getting to its destination, the latter its pay, but that the corresponding bait to an English battalion was a good dinner of roast beef."

LITERARY ROUGH RIDERS.

Chicago Press Club Will Go to the Front if More Men Are Needed.

A regiment of rough riding literary men will be mustered in if there is a third call for troops. The Chicago Press club has declared that the sword is mightier than the pen by unanimously agreeing at its meeting the other day to adopt the regiment of cavalry formed by John A. Logan early in the war and more recently under the command of Colonel J. Paddock.

The idea of forming a regiment of cavalry among the writers, artists and men of kindred nature originated with Major Elliot Durand. Major Durand was one of the first to join Logan's troops, and when the latter abandoned the regiment the major, being an old newspaper man and a member of the Press club, thought it would be a good idea to give the men of pencils and paste a chance to show their patriotism in a material way and suggested to Colonel Paddock that the regiment be turned over to the Press club and be named the Chicago Press Club Rough Riders. The matter was brought before the club at its recent monthly meeting and a resolution adopting the regiment was passed amid such enthusiasm as the Press club has not seen in many a day. Major Durand was elected lieutenant colonel. The idea is to have the regiment filled, as nearly as possible, with members of the club. Only officers with acknowledged military ability will be chosen, and they will be selected from among the members of the club so far as practicable.

Colonel Paddock, the commanding officer, is an old regular army man with a long experience in the west and Indian fighting. He has been shot a score of times and is now retired on full pay because of physical disability. It is said that no such regiment of soldiers has ever before figured in a war. Several members of the club have already enlisted in the new regiment.—Chicago Post.

A War Poetry Factory.

"Molly," he said to the wife, "I wish you'd finish this poem on 'Hobson'—I've got to get it off tonight. Just go ahead on it while I round up my fifteenth Dewey ode."

And then he pushed the following penciled poem in "skeleton" toward her:

—bay
—crew
—way
—view.

—made
—skies
—fade
—flies.

And in short order the wife handed him the following:

It was in Santiago bay
That Hobson and his crew
Sped like the lightning on their way
With Spanish guns in view.

A charge as if on hell they made
Beneath the blazing skies,
And never shall their glory fade
While freedom's banner flies.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "And now, if you're tired, just order some salmon for supper, and I'll let little Johnnie fill out that 'Little Green Apple Tree' poem, as he's been eating cucumbers and can put the proper spirit into it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Corrected in Rhyme.

Thackeray was much pestered by the autograph hunter, says Hodder in his "Recollections." He disliked above all things to write in an autograph album, and often refused those who asked him to do so and sometimes rather brusquely.

On one occasion the owner of an album, a young lady, was fortunate. Thackeray took her book to his room in order to look it over. Written on a page he found these lines:

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains—
They crowned him long ago,
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

ALBERT SMITH.

Under these lines Mr. Thackeray wrote:

A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.
I know that Albert wrote in hurry—
To criticize I scarce presume,
But yet methinks that Lindsey Murray
Instead of "who" had written "whom."
W. M. THACKERAY.

What Italy Needed.

Shortly before his death, which occurred in 1866, Massimo d'Azeglio, statesman, orator, poet, the painter of "Orlando Furioso," but, above all, the trusty friend and valued counselor of Victor Emmanuel, was talking to a Frenchman, who congratulated him upon the unification of Italy.

"Yes," was the reply, "we have made a new Italy; now we must endeavor to make new Italians."

If we moved our legs proportionately as fast as an ant, it is calculated we could travel nearly 800 miles an hour.

IN STELLAR DEEPS.

In stellar deeps the midnight silence broods;
Worn with the day, the earth low lying sleeps,
While thought invades the eternal solitudes,
The stellar deeps.

Fleets, from a port beyond the explorer's ken,
Majestic move, great arcoses of light,
Up from the nether voids unknown of men,
And cross the night.

A pathway sown with thistle down of stars,
A pathway white, as if thereon had trod
One whose winged feet shed luster in their flight,
Mounting to God.

Bridges the waste from rolling sphere to sphere,
Spans the blue seas of silence, shore to shore,
An arch of triumph o'er the primal dark
Forever more.

I tremble as a child that finds a door
And with swift, curious hand throws open wide
Into a vast, unpeopled corridor,
Where shadows glide.

Immensity! Thy surges unconfined
Buffet the sense with strong, benumbing shocks,
Hurling the little wreckage of the mind
Upon the rocks!

O thought, return! The engulfing billows toss
Thy tiny cockleshell, thy helpless prey!
O reason, halt! Thy chart and compass vain
To find the way!

One envoy more. I wait upon the strand,
And while my soul her awesome vigil keeps
Faith finds safe anchorage, in sight of land,
In stellar deeps.
—Emma Herrick Weed in Youth's Companion.

HER CAT IN HER POCKET.

Bismarck Travels In State Wherever His Mistress Goes.

A woman walked into the breakfast room of one of Chicago's swell hotels, dressed in traveling costume and carrying on her arm a cape of plaid cloth, which she hung over the chair next at table, disposing of it with some care, as if it might be of value.

Then she gave her attention to the menu and discussed a service of fruit while she waited for her order. She was roused from a pleasing study of her plate by a series of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" and "What a darling!" and a hasty glance showed her a big white Angora cat seated gracefully on the vacant chair at her side.

"Oh, Bismarck, you dreadful cat!" she said, as the head waiter approached with a look in his eye that boded no good to the cat.

"I mus' put him out, madam," he said, with the assurance that goes with head waiters.

But his mistress clicked her fingers and the cat disappeared. Every eye was upon him, yet no one saw him go. The waiter looked on the chair and under it, but pussy had vanished like a dream.

"Find the cat—he is in the picture somewhere," remarked the owner of the pet, as she buttered her toast. But the cat did not come back, and it was not until the woman had finished her breakfast and was leaving the table, with her traveling cape thrown over her arm, that the mystery of the animal's disappearance was explained, and pussy's head was allowed to peep from a capacious inside pocket in that cape.

"He has traveled in that pocket from the Pacific coast, and this is the first time he has given away his hiding place," said his mistress. "He will not purr for fear of being found, but he is near his journey's end now and is getting tired. This cape is his exclusive property, and the pocket is his private car."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible injury. As regard the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clinical observers in Germany and in this country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentgen rays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Ledger.

How They Do In Dawson.

"Up at Dawson City," said a returned Klondiker, "the people seem strange to you. Now, while I was at a hotel up there burglars entered and swiped nearly \$600,000 in gold nuggets."

"What did the boarders do during all this excitement?" asked the clerk.

"Kept perfectly cool," was the quiet reply.—Denver Times.

Peculiar to the State.

"So far as I know," said the doctor in answer to a question, "the shortest word of four syllables is 'Ohioan.'"

"Well," observed the professor, removing his cigar from his mouth a moment, "it's the same way as regards the offices. The Ohioan always gets there with fewer letters than anybody else."—Chicago Tribune.



Thousands of men in lonely homes call up the pictures of the loved and lost ones, who might still be happy husbands with healthy babies prattling at their knees if they had only been a little more observant and thoughtful. When a woman's complexion gets pale and sallow and her eyes look heavy; when she is evidently nervous and despondent, and complains of pains and aches and dragging down and burning sensations; a wise man should know that she is suffering from weakness or disease in a womanly way. The thoughtful man who realizes this will at once advise his wife to consult some eminent and skillful specialist. He will know that the average physician will insist upon the obnoxious examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to modest, sensitive women. He should know that these ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce is an eminent and skillful specialist, who has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. During that time, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of women. He is the inventor of a wonderful medicine for the special weaknesses of women that cures in the privacy of the home. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and stops all debilitating drains. Medicine dealers sell it and have nothing "just as good." W. R. Malcolm, Esq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark., writes: "My wife for perhaps four months previous to the birth of our child took the 'Favorite Prescription.' This strengthened her entire system, and child-birth, to her, was very easy, being attended with little pain. Our baby Ruth is 13 months old and she has never been sick a day."

Stories of the Street.

East Liverpool People Are Talking About It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public. But you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home, friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Veterinary Surgeon Green says: "While attending a sick horse belonging to Mr. G. H. Gardner, of 168 Jackson street, he remarked to me that the horse seemed to be in pain. I replied that I was the sicker of the two, as I could, at the time, scarcely straighten up with my back from lameness, weakness and severe pain. He asked me what my symptoms were and I explained to him that I had suffered for a number of years from my kidneys, that I had attacks at times when nothing helped me and it was agony for me to get around, but that I could not endure idleness. The secretions from the kidneys were very high colored and acidulous, that I had spells of dizziness, when I would see black specks floating before my eyes, and felt generally broken up. He looked up and said that he had the very thing I needed to cure me in the house—Doan's Kidney Pills. He went into the house and brought me out eight pills. I took them with me and used them two at a dose. The effect was astonishing to me. I felt it almost at once, and went to the W. & W. Pharmacy and bought a box and took them. The encouragement held out to me by the first eight pills was not mythical, as by their continued use the improvement continued, and I consider no expression of praise too strong for Doan's Kidney Pills; in short, they are Ne Plus Ultra. I am 68 years of age and have no hope of ever being permanently cured, as my trouble has become chronic, but this I do know, Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for the kidneys that has ever been placed before the people of this country. Trouble with the kidneys occurs and recurs periodically, and any remedy that will ward off an attack or tide the victim over it so easily as Doan's Kidney Pills does deserve the support of the public."

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MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS, including Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure or refund the money. 50c per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 19 Barbara St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Pays to Be Polite.

Long after his other achievements have been forgotten Cervera's treatment of Hobson and its recompense will come in handy to be told small boys as an illustration that it pays to be polite.—Albany Argus.

WELLSVILLE.

THEY WANT TO SETTLE

That Mill Matter May Soon be Arranged.

ATTORNEYS ARE NOW AT WORK

It is believed the troubles will all be adjusted in order that work can be started in the near future—all the news of Wellsville.

It is learned upon high authority that efforts to settle the suit brought against Mr. Finley and Mr. Ward, of the new rolling mill company, are meeting with success, and it is expected a satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a few days.

Sentiment in the matter has changed wonderfully in recent days, and it is now expected that all obstructions will be speedily removed and the mill built.

Deficit Not Discussed.

The session of the water works trustees, last night, was not interesting, for no one was disposed to discuss the deficit caused by the sudden disappearance of the late superintendent. The amount, by the way, is said to be increasing.

The principal business transacted was the appointment of William McCormick to fill the place of city plumber, made vacant by the resignation of Frank Geisse.

Rowed to Cumberland.

Two skiffs left town yesterday morning about 6 o'clock for New Cumberland. Charles F. Boyd, W. F. Lones, George D. Ingram, Miss Minerva Ingram, Miss Bessie Johnson, Mrs. W. F. Lones, Miss Carrie Southwick, Watson Johnson and Miss Mary Ingram made up the party. They rowed to their destination in one hour and forty minutes, returning in the evening.

The Funeral.

The funeral of the late Frank Eckfield will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Reager, and interment will be made at a later hour. The sorely bereaved widow and children have the sympathy of all, and the accident seems to have cast a gloom over the entire community.

Temperance Meetings.

Rev. George W. Vibbert, from Massachusetts, will address the citizens on the subject of temperance on the public square this evening, after which there will be a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church. A series of meetings will be conducted on the same plan during the week.

News of Wellsville.

Miss Rose Ewing, who has been visiting Mrs. Will Morris, left today for her home in Toledo.

Mrs. Alice Lounds, wife of Fire Chief Lounds, and baby, left today for a week's visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. John R. Kline and daughter, Miss Iva, left for a visit with George W. Maple, of Hammondsville.

Mrs. Martha Cleckner and daughter, Miss Bertha, who have been visiting friends in town, left for home today. The family lived in town for 26 years, removing ten years ago to Cleveland.

Mrs. Tom Rodgers returned from Pittsburg today.

Mrs. T. E. Duncan has returned from the home of her parents in Pennsylvania, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

George Noble went with an East Liverpool camping party, this morning, to Cleveland and Detroit where he will spend a week.

William Skelton, of Reading, Pa., was brought before Squire McKenzie this morning on a charge of illegal train riding. He was fined \$1 and costs.

S. S. Cope went out to Hammondsville this morning on business.

Mrs. Effie Cross, who has been visiting her father, Oscar Jenkins, returned to her home in Rochester yesterday afternoon.

Miss Belinda Blackburn, near the campground, is under the doctor's care.

Miss Alice Garlick, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Miller, of Broadway, left for home this morning.

Little Miss Ruth Hunter accompanied her father, Walter Hunter, to Bellaire on the morning train.

Rev. A. W. Littel preached at Darlington, Pa., on Sabbath, and from that place he visited his home in Service, Pa. He is expected home today.

Mrs. T. R. Butler, Main street, will

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A 5 Days Half Price Sale.

This does not mean that for 5 days we will sell everything in the store at Half price, but it does mean that certain lines of goods will be sold

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday

at Half Price. Beginning tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, and until Monday evening, you can buy

At Half Price

Your choice of our entire stock of Ladies' Tailor-made Covert and Broadcloth Suits. All \$7.50 suits for \$3.75. All \$10 suits for \$5. All \$12.50 suits for \$6.25. All \$15 suits for \$7.50. All \$25 suits for \$12.50.

At Half Price.

Our entire stock of House Furnishing Goods, including Glassware, Tinware and Woodenware. Also 100 Picture Frames at half price. 25c frames for 12½c. 50c frames for 25c. 75c frames for 37½c.

At Half Price.

One lot of Dress Ginghams, Madras Cloth, and yard wide Percales, 10 and 12½c values, for 5c a yard. Some of these are less than half price. Also a lot of 18c light weight Wash Goods; choice 9c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

In addition to the above goods at half price, will offer on the same days a large and choice selection of \$1 and \$1.25 Taffetta Silks for waists, in plaids and checks, for 69c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

A table load of Fancy Ribbons that sold at 25, 35, 39 and 45c, pure silk and 5 inches wide; choice of the lot, 21c a yard. Comments are unnecessary. Prices and values talk louder than words. Come and see for yourselves. Many other bargains being offered throughout the store, in closing out lots.

It will pay you to visit us each day of this sale.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

entertain a large company at cards this evening.

A picnic under the auspices of the Disciple and the Episcopal churches will be held at Columbian park on Thursday.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Circumstances are still much in the habit of altering cases. It is said that a Yorkshire socialist was explaining to a friend the principles of his belief, and that he made the statement at the outset that all possessions should be shared equally.

"If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?"

"Of course," said the socialist.

"And if you had two cows, would you do the same?"

"Of course I should."

"Well, suppose now," said the friend slowly, "that you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Eh, tha's gettin' over near home," said the other slyly. "Tha knows I've got two pigs."—Youth's Companion.

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested?

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Have You Inspected It? Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, skilled Workmen, superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WELLSVILLE.

THEY WANT TO SETTLE

That Mill Matter May Soon be Arranged.

ATTORNEYS ARE NOW AT WORK

It is believed the troubles will all be adjusted in order that work can be started in the near future—all the news of Wellsville.

It is learned upon high authority that efforts to settle the suit brought against Mr. Finley and Mr. Ward, of the new rolling mill company, are meeting with success, and it is expected a satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a few days.

Sentiment in the matter has changed wonderfully in recent days, and it is now expected that all obstructions will be speedily removed and the mill built.

Deficit Not Discussed.

The session of the water works trustees, last night, was not interesting, for no one was disposed to discuss the deficit caused by the sudden disappearance of the late superintendent. The amount, by the way, is said to be increasing.

The principal business transacted was the appointment of William McCormick to fill the place of city plumber, made vacant by the resignation of Frank Geisse.

Rowed to Cumberland.

Two skiffs left town yesterday morning about 6 o'clock for New Cumberland. Charles F. Boyd, W. F. Lones, George D. Ingram, Miss Minerva Ingram, Miss Bessie Johnson, Mrs. W. F. Lones, Miss Carrie Southwick, Watson Johnson and Miss Mary Ingram made up the party. They rowed to their destination in one hour and forty minutes, returning in the evening.

The Funeral.

The funeral of the late Frank Eckfield will take place from the Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Reager, and interment will be made at a later hour. The sorely bereaved widow and children have the sympathy of all, and the accident seems to have cast a gloom over the entire community.

Temperance Meetings.

Rev. George W. Vibbert, from Massachusetts, will address the citizens on the subject of temperance on the public square this evening, after which there will be a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church. A series of meetings will be conducted on the same plan during the week.

News of Wellsville.

Miss Rose Ewing, who has been visiting Mrs. Will Morris, left today for her home in Toledo.

Mrs. Alice Lounds, wife of Fire Chief Lounds, and baby, left today for a week's visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. John R. Kline and daughter, Miss Iva, left for a visit with George W. Maple, of Hammondsville.

Mrs. Martha Cleckner and daughter, Miss Bertha, who have been visiting friends in town, left for home today. The family lived in town for 26 years, removing ten years ago to Cleveland.

Mrs. Tom Rodgers returned from Pittsburg today.

Mrs. T. E. Duncan has returned from the home of her parents in Pennsylvania, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

George Noble went with an East Liverpool camping party, this morning, to Cleveland and Detroit where he will spend a week.

William Skelton, of Reading, Pa., was brought before Squire McKenzie this morning on a charge of illegal train riding. He was fined \$1 and costs.

S. S. Cope went out to Hammondsville this morning on business.

Mrs. Effie Cross, who has been visiting her father, Oscar Jenkins, returned to her home in Rochester yesterday afternoon.

Miss Belinda Blackburn, near the campground, is under the doctor's care.

Miss Alice Garlick, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Miller, of Broadway, left for home this morning.

Little Miss Ruth Hunter accompanied her father, Walter Hunter, to Bellaire on the morning train.

Rev. A. W. Littell preached at Darlington, Pa., on Sabbath, and from that place he visited his home in Service, Pa. He is expected home today.

Mrs. T. R. Butler, Main street, will

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A 5 Days Half Price Sale.

This does not mean that for 5 days we will sell everything in the store at Half price, but it does mean that certain lines of goods will be sold

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday

at Half Price. Beginning tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, and until Monday evening, you can buy

At Half Price

Your choice of our entire stock of Ladies' Tailor-made Covert and Broadcloth Suits. All \$7.50 suits for \$3.75. All \$10 suits for \$5. All \$12.50 suits for \$6.25. All \$15 suits for \$7.50. All \$25 suits for \$12.50.

At Half Price.

Our entire stock of House Furnishing Goods, including Glassware, Tinware and Woodenware. Also 100 Picture Frames at half price. 25c frames for 12½c. 50c frames for 25c. 75c frames for 37½c.

At Half Price.

One lot of Dress Gingham, Madras Cloth, and yard wide Percales, 10 and 12½c values, for 5c a yard. Some of these are less than half price. Also a lot of 18c light weight Wash Goods; choice 9c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

In addition to the above goods at half price, will offer on the same days a large and choice selection of \$1 and \$1.25 Taffeta Silks for waists, in plaids and checks, for 69c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

A table load of Fancy Ribbons that sold at 25, 35, 39 and 45c, pure silk and 5 inches wide; choice of the lot, 21c a yard. Comments are unnecessary. Prices and values talk louder than words. Come and see for yourselves. Many other bargains being offered throughout the store, in closing out lots.

It will pay you to visit us each day of this sale.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

entertain a large company at cards this evening.

A picnic under the auspices of the Disciple and the Episcopal churches will be held at Columbian park on Thursday.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Circumstances are still much in the habit of altering cases. It is said that a Yorkshire socialist was explaining to a friend the principles of his belief, and that he made the statement at the outset that all possessions should be shared equally.

"If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?" "Of course," said the socialist.

"And if you had two cows, would you do the same?"

"Of course I should."

"Well, suppose now," said the friend slowly, "that you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Eh, tha's gettin' over near home," said the other slyly. "Tha knows I've got two pigs."—Youth's Companion.

Mechanically.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 18, 1898.

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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

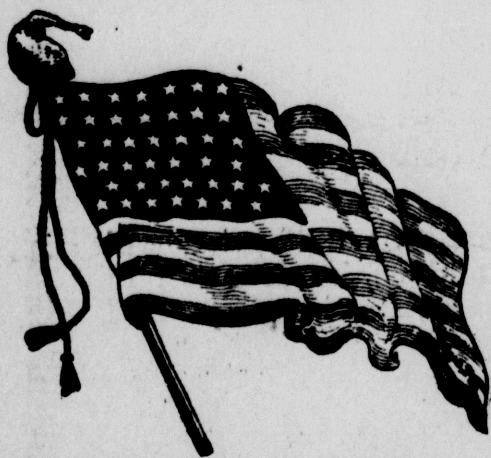
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 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
 By the Week.....10



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JULY 19.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

THE correspondents at Santiago seem
 to have discovered that General Miles
 is present.

THERE will be a whole lot of disap-
 pointed volunteers when the regiments
 that are to occupy Porto Rico are an-
 nounced.

THE people who want to make Cer-
 vera an American citizen have forgotten
 one thing, and that is Cervera. He
 loves America, but that love was not
 particularly marked until after he be-
 came a prisoner of war.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S conversation with
 the German captain was short, but it
 was forcible. It did not require a long
 time for the one to send a shot across
 the bow of the Irene or for the other to
 understand what it meant.

THE American who would keep
 abreast of the times should turn over
 the pages of his geography, and after
 learning what he can of Porto Rico
 brush up a little on the Philippines.
 There should be some good news from
 both in the very near future.

THE potteries are starting with a vim
 which foreshadows great things before
 the year is ended. Crockery dealers are
 recovering from the scare occasioned by
 the war and good orders are finding
 their way to Liverpool from all parts of
 the country. The prospect is certainly
 bright.

EASIER THIS TIME.

The government has learned wisdom
 from the siege of Santiago, and will
 make no mistakes when the troops go
 after Porto Rico. The artillery will be
 among the first considerations, and a
 force sufficient in size to frighten the
 Spaniards will compose the army. It
 will require a few days for preparation,
 but when the expedition is once at
 San Juan the capture of that place will
 be quickly accomplished unless the
 Spanish commander has more formidable
 defenses, a larger army and better
 arms than were given Tia which
 to protect Santiago.

THE FORCE

When President McKinley yesterday
 for 125,000 volunteers to the Cuban
 policy adopted by the United States
 of soldiers was quick to festival. Later
 when he asked 75,000 and will then to
 enroll themselves under the Stars and
 Stripes many more officers have been
 made than the department could accept.
 The recruits under the last call are rapidly
 being mobilized, and in a short time
 every place in the regular army, under
 what is known as the organization law,
 will be filled.

Then can Uncle Sam assert himself
 if the world drives him to action. He
 will have at his back a vast army of the
 most intelligent soldiers on earth.
 Thousands of them will be well drilled,
 and all will be well armed and clothed.
 The recruits will have had the benefit
 of those who have been in camps of in-
 struction during the summer, while the
 veterans will be more proficient than
 ever. It will make a formidable foe for
 any European power to face, and even
 the peculiar emperor of Germany will
 likely think several times before he
 risks his splendid army machine against
 these enthusiastic American boys.

Bright and spicy—News Review.

POE WAS A FIGHTER

He Won Many Victories and
 Suffered Few Defeats.

REFUSED TO ENTER POLITICS

A Wyandot Chief Learned of His Courage
 and a Desperate Encounter Followed His
 Determination to Test the Old Frontiers-
 man's Powers.

Andrew Poe, pioneer of this section,
 whose descendants still live in Beaver
 county [not far from Georgetown, is
 the subject of an interesting article
 from the pen of George Marvin, a Col-
 umbus newspaper man. Poe lived 100
 years ago, but his deeds have never
 been forgotten by students of local his-
 tory.

After relating the story of an attack
 upon a white settlement not far from
 where this city now stands the author
 says:

"Poe, the Indian fighter, the leader,
 achieved many victories. He suffered
 few, if any defeats. This hero of early
 days was a warlike man. His heart beat
 with the roar of the gun and the whirl
 of the sword, and his hand involuntarily
 sought the pistol which always hung at
 his side. It is said that he engaged in a
 hundred and more battles with the In-
 dians and men of his own race. These
 were real fights, and do not include the
 little strifes that frequently marked his
 way. But he always fought for the
 right and to help the oppressed. He
 was not a swaggering bully who paraded
 himself before the people and picked
 quarrels to satisfy a contentious disposi-
 tion.

"A Wyandot chief tried his courage
 once. It was on the banks of the Ohio
 river, and in the early morning. Poe
 and his followers had been tracking the
 Indians for a day or more until their pa-
 tience was sorely tried. They met them
 at the water's edge, and straightway
 Poe and the Indian warrior separated
 themselves and the struggle began.
 It was a bloody battle while it lasted.
 The men fell into the water and pulled
 themselves onto the bank, while their
 companions stood around and looked on
 with awe. Finally a spectator—an In-
 dian—leaped in to render his chief as-
 sistance. 'Back, you scoundrel,' yelled
 Poe, as he struck him with a pistol.
 'Back, and stand your ground.' But the
 Indian came on again. Poe wrenched
 himself loose and, picking up a rifle,
 shot the warrior full in the head as he
 was about to strike him with a toma-
 hawk. Then he turned to the chieftain
 again. The struggle was short. Poe's
 brother took a hand, and soon all was
 over. The Indian had been shot and
 his hand captured. Then Poe marched
 back to camp, and announced what he
 had done. The next day he was plow-
 ing in a field.

"Mr. Poe never entered politics,
 though often urged to do so. He had no
 time for such work, he said, and pre-
 ferred to remain at home. It is unques-
 tionably a fact that high office would
 have been given him, had he desired.
 A company of men waited on him once
 to urge that he be a candidate for the
 legislature. This was after Ohio had
 become a state. They pleaded with him,
 and promised he would have no opposi-
 tion. After listening to them, Poe said:
 'You must look up another
 man. I have no time for polit-
 ics, and no desire to go to office. Let
 young men look to these things. I will
 guard them through the forests while
 they are going back and forth to the
 meetings.' His answer was final.

"Poe was a man of kindly disposition.
 He liked company, and he liked his
 neighbors, but he hated deceit, and had
 no patience with those who practiced it.
 A man told him an untruth once. Poe
 met him in the woods some time after,
 walking along with a cane in his hand.
 'Is that your stick?' Poe asked. 'It is,'
 was the reply. 'Then I do not know a
 better one to beat a straight tongue in
 your head,' said Poe, and he straight-
 way took it away and well thrashed the
 offender.

"There are stories without number
 about his career. You can hear of how
 he captured half a dozen Indians single-
 handed and brought them all into camp,
 though there is nothing to substantiate
 it. Give a full history of his contests
 and his exploits, and it would be a
 bulky volume that would prove his
 courage and his usefulness. He was full
 of fight from his boots to the top of his
 head which was very black and very stiff
 and always hard to comb. When a boy,
 barefooted and freckled, he ran through
 the woods and was as fond of fight as
 a swim through the creeks. When a
 little more than a youth he had a repu-
 tation all through his locality. When
 he was middle-aged not a man would

meet him single-handed if the meeting
 could be avoided. Even in his old age
 his reputation stayed with him. But
 none ever charged him with unfairness
 or taking a mean advantage. He
 fought because it was natural, but al-
 ways chose the right side. He was a
 nature to be respected, to be admired,
 and if you crossed it, to be feared.
 Columbiana county people knew him,
 and perhaps some of the older residents
 might tell of personal experiences with
 him even at this late day, a half century
 or more after he is gone."

TRIBUTE TO MR. BAILEY.

A Cincinnati Newspaper Recognizes His
 Abilities.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking
 of the death of Joseph Bailey says:
 "The death of Joseph Bailey, super-
 intendent of the Rockwood pottery, re-
 moved from life one of the best known
 potters in the business. Mr. Bailey was
 a potter by trade, and worked at it all
 his life. He was born in England, and
 came from a family of potters and thus
 learned the trade from childhood. His
 knowledge was of a technical and me-
 chanical sort, and as there is no better
 trade in the world in which an instinc-
 tive touch and sight is brought into play,
 so the art of Mr. Bailey was a matter of
 almost pure instinct. He could not tell
 why he turned the pot so nor why he
 shaped it up in a certain way, but he did
 it, and the result was what he set out to
 obtain. Mr. Bailey was a potter in
 Cincinnati for a number of years prior
 to becoming superintendent of the Rock-
 wood pottery, where he took charge of
 the mechanical work in 1884. His rep-
 utation was wide and befitting the place
 he occupied in one of the world's great-
 est potteries.

"In 1849 Mr. Bailey was married to
 Miss Henrietta Bunstall, who was of a
 good Staffordshire family. They were
 the first couple ever married in a Meth-
 odist church in England. They came
 to America immediately after being
 married. Mr. Bailey was a member of
 Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-
 ninth O. V. I., during the civil war.
 He leaves a widow and two sons—Rev.
 H. W. Bailey, of Batavia, O., and Ed-
 win H. Bailey, of East Liverpool, O.
 He was a prominent member of McKen-
 dree chapel."

ANOTHER CHANGE

In the Boundary Line of the City Is Being
 Prepared.

The extension of the corporate limits
 will be rearranged and a new ordinance
 introduced at the next meeting of coun-
 cil, in order to satisfy a number of peo-
 ple who have been objecting to the
 present arrangement.

When the recent extension was made
 as much of the roads were left in the
 township as possible. This also left out
 some valuable farm land that should be
 taken in, and several farmers raised ob-
 jection. As a result a new ordinance
 will be introduced.

STOLE THE WASHING.

A Thief Got Away With All But the
 Line.

It is related that an East End house-
 wife hung out her washing late yester-
 day afternoon, and after supper went
 for the clothes. It was almost dark, but
 she soon discovered the washing was
 gone. While she was absent some thief
 had neatly cut the line, gathered up the
 clothes and disappeared.

Taken to a Hospital.

Mrs. Richard Burrows, of Calcutta
 road, was taken to Pittsburg this morn-
 ing by her husband who will place
 her in the Mercy hospital for ex-
 amination. If it is thought she can be
 aided by being left there this will be
 done.

Everybody come and see the wonder-
 ful and realistic Passion Play at the
 opera house next week, every evening
 at 8 p. m. Prices, 35c, 25c and 15c. *

New Attractions.

Manager Norris, of the Grand, this
 morning booked "Vanity Fair" and
 "McFadden's Row of Flats" for the
 season of 1898-1899. Many other first-
 class attractions have been booked for
 the season.

They Called on Mercer.

Winnie Mercer yesterday finished the
 game in the box for the Washington
 team, and the contest resulted in a tie
 in 11 innings, 2 to 2. The club played
 against Cleveland.

The City Is Well.

Sanitary Police Burgess said this
 afternoon the sanitary condition of the
 town is better at present than it has
 been for several months. There is very
 little sickness.

Passion Play all next week at opera
 house. Admission 35c, 25c and 15c. *

There is no Kodak
 but the . . .
Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from
 at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn
 Mowers and Bicycles.

~AT~

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and
 the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disap-
 point. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
 For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

THE ROSES OF SEATTLE.

O roses of Seattle,
 That bloom in June and May,
 You are perfect as the poet's dream,
 Fair as the golden day;
 You scatter waves of fragrance
 On the sleeping air of night;
 Your rainbow painted petals
 Are the glory of the light!

Fair is Nile's storied lotus
 And the rose of Gulistan,
 And pleasant is the poppy seed
 That lulls the soul of man,
 Rare are the lights and shadows
 In the pansy's purple eyes,
 But the roses of Seattle
 Are the flowers of paradise.

O roses of Seattle,
 That bloom in May and June,
 Deep hearts of gold and crimson
 That light the summer noon,
 The cottage of the lowly
 You paint with God's own plan;
 In the mansion of the lordly
 You shame the art of man!

I hold them fast in memory
 Wherever I may roam,
 These blossoms from the garden
 Of the gods, dropped down from home.
 The cruel years take from us
 What years cannot restore,
 But the roses of Seattle—
 They bloom forevermore!

—Eliza Archard Conner in Seattle Post-Intel-
 ligencer.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

Punishment For a Murder That Was More
 Cruel Than Death.

In 1801 a man died in the Catekills
 who had been condemned by one of the
 strangest sentences on record. Ralph
 Sutherland was born in 1701 and lived
 in a stone house near Leeds. He was a
 man of violent temper and morose dis-
 position, shunned by his neighbors and
 generally disliked. Not being able to
 get an American servant, he imported a
 Scotchwoman, and, according to the
 usage of the times, virtually held her
 in bondage until her passage money
 had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the rag-
 ing temper of her master, the girl ran
 away. Immediately upon discovering
 her absence the man set off in an angry
 chase upon his horse and soon overtook
 her. The poor woman never reached the
 house alive, and Sutherland was indicted
 and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his
 horse had taken fright, run away,
 pitched him out of the saddle and dash-
 ed the girl to death upon the rocks, but
 the jury did not accept the defense, and
 Sutherland was sentenced to die upon
 the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insuffi-
 ciency of circumstantial evidence and
 the efforts of influential relations. These
 so worked upon the court that the judge
 delayed the sentence of death until the
 prisoner should be 99 years old.

It was ordered that the culprit should
 be released on his own recognizance,
 and that, pending the final execution of

his sentence, he should keep a hangman's
 noose about his neck and show himself
 before the judges of Catskill once a year
 to prove that he wore his badge of in-
 famy and kept his crime in mind. It
 was a more cruel decision than the sen-
 tence of immediate death would have
 been, but it was no doubt in harmony
 with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He al-
 ways lived alone. He seldom spoke. His
 rough, imperious manner had gone.
 Years followed years. At each session
 of the court the broken man came be-
 fore the bar of justice and silently
 showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came,
 the time when the court had ordered
 that the utmost penalty of the law
 should be executed. For the last time
 the man tottered before the judge's
 bench, but new judges had arisen in
 the land, new laws had been made, old
 crimes had been forgotten or forgiven,
 and there was none who would accuse
 him or execute sentence. Indeed the
 awful restriction that had bound his
 life so intimately to the expiation of
 his crime was now legally removed.

But the spirit of self punishment con-
 tinued, and when Sutherland, after he
 had passed his hundredth year, was dis-
 covered dead, alone in his house, his
 throat was found to be encircled by the
 rope which had been placed there nearly
 three-quarters of a century before.—
 Youth's Companion.

Value of a Constitution.

It happened in the spring of 1860,
 when Garibaldi was pursuing his exp-
 edition in Sicily and when the words
 "Constitution and Liberty" were on ev-
 ery Neapolitan's lips. "Why are you so
 anxious for a constitution?" asked a for-
 eign tourist of his guide and donkey
 driver, while they were traveling
 through the mountains of Sorrento.
 "Well, you see, your excellency," was
 the answer, "because I think we shall
 be all the better for it. It is now close
 upon 20 years that I am letting out my
 asses to visitors from all countries—
 English, French, Americans; all of
 these have a constitution, and they are
 all rich."—Argonaut.

Life In Colorado.

A person in this country no sooner
 gets through shoveling coal and carry-
 ing out the ashes than he has to sprinkle
 his grass and push the lawn mower.
 The more coal he shovels the more ashes
 he carries, and the more water he squirts
 the harder he has to push the lawn
 mower. It is ever thus.—Longmont
 (Colo.) Ledger.

Persons bitten by the tiger snake of
 Australia die almost instantly, there
 being no known antidote for the bite of
 this reptile.

The News Review.

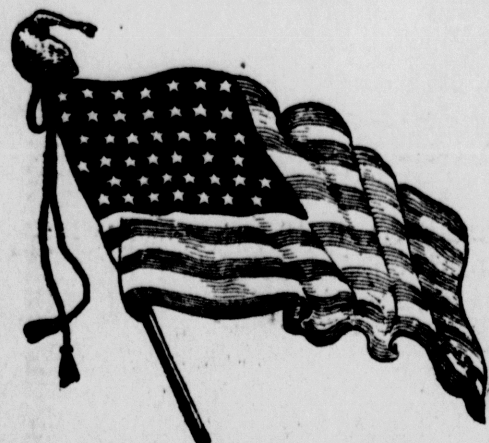
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

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UNION PAPERS.
All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JULY 19.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

THE correspondents at Santiago seem
to have discovered that General Miles
is present.

THERE will be a whole lot of disap-
pointed volunteers when the regiments
that are to occupy Porto Rico are an-
nounced.

THE people who want to make Cer-
vera an American citizen have forgotten
one thing, and that is Cervera. He
loves America, but that love was not
particularly marked until after he be-
came a prisoner of war.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S conversation with
the German captain was short, but it
was forcible. It did not require a long
time for the one to send a shot across
the bow of the Irene or for the other to
understand what it meant.

THE American who would keep
abreast of the times should turn over
the pages of his geography, and after
learning what he can of Porto Rico
brush up a little on the Philippines.
There should be some good news from
both in the very near future.

THE potteries are starting with a vim
which foreshadows great things before
the year is ended. Crockery dealers are
recovering from the scare occasioned by
the war and good orders are finding
their way to Liverpool from all parts of
the country. The prospect is certainly
bright.

EASIER THIS TIME.

The government has learned wisdom
from the siege of Santiago, and will
make no mistakes when the troops go
after Porto Rico. The artillery will be
among the first considerations, and a
force sufficient in size to frighten the
Spaniards will compose the army. It
will require a few days for preparation,
but when the expedition is once at
San Juan the capture of that place will
be quickly accomplished unless the
Spanish commander has more formidable
defenses, a larger army and better
arms than were given to him with which
to protect Santiago.

THE FORCE

When President McKinley yesterday
for 125,000 volunteers to the Cuban
policy adopted by the United States.
A number of soldiers was quitted festival
when he asked 75,000 and will then to
enroll themselves under the stars and
Stripes many more offers were made
than the department could accept. The
recruits under the last call are rapidly
being mobilized, and in a short time
every place in the regular army, under
what is known as the organization law,
will be filled.

Then can Uncle Sam assert himself
if the world drives him to action. He
will have at his back a vast army of the
most intelligent soldiers on earth.
Thousands of them will be well drilled,
and all will be well armed and clothed.
The recruits will have had the benefit
of those who have been in camps of in-
struction during the summer, while the
veterans will be more proficient than
ever. It will make a formidable foe for
any European power to face, and even
the peculiar emperor of Germany will
likely think several times before he
risks his splendid army machine against
these enthusiastic American boys.

Bright and spicy—News Review.

POE WAS A FIGHTER

He Won Many Victories and
Suffered Few Defeats.

REFUSED TO ENTER POLITICS

A Wyandot Chief Learned of His Courage
and a Desperate Encounter Followed His
Determination to Test the Old Frontiers-
man's Powers.

Andrew Poe, pioneer of this section,
whose descendants still live in Beaver
county [not far from Georgetown, is
the subject of an interesting article
from the pen of George Marvin, a Col-
umbus newspaper man. Poe lived 100
years ago, but his deeds have never
been forgotten by students of local his-
tory.

After relating the story of an attack
upon a white settlement not far from
where this city now stands the author
says:

"Poe, the Indian fighter, the leader,
achieved many victories. He suffered
few, if any defeats. This hero of early
days was a warlike man. His heart beat
with the roar of the gun and the whirl
of the sword, and his hand involuntarily
sought the pistol which always hung at
his side. It is said that he engaged in a
hundred and more battles with the In-
dians and men of his own race. These
were real fights, and do not include the
little trifles that frequently marked his
way. But he always fought for the
right and to help the oppressed. He
was not a swaggering bully who paraded
himself before the people and picked
quarrels to satisfy a contentious disposi-
tion."

"A Wyandot chief tried his courage
once. It was on the banks of the Ohio
river, and in the early morning. Poe
and his followers had been tracking the
Indians for a day or more until their pa-
tience was sorely tried. They met them
at the water's edge, and straightway
Poe and the Indian warrior separated
themselves and the struggle began.
It was a bloody battle while it lasted.
The men fell into the water and pulled
themselves onto the bank, while their
companions stood around and looked on
with awe. Finally a spectator—an In-
dian—leaped in to render his chief as-
sistance. 'Back, you scoundrel,' yelled
Poe, as he struck him with a pistol.
'Back, and stand your ground.' But the
Indian came on again. Poe wrenched
himself loose and, picking up a rifle,
shot the warrior full in the head as he
was about to strike him with a toma-
hawk. Then he turned to the chieftain
again. The struggle was short. Poe's
brother took a hand, and soon all was
over. The Indian had been shot and his
band captured. Then Poe marched
back to camp, and announced what he
had done. The next day he was plow-
ing in a field.

"Mr. Poe never entered politics,
though often urged to do so. He had no
time for such work, he said, and pre-
ferred to remain at home. It is unques-
tionably a fact that high office would
have been given him, had he desired.
A company of men waited on him once
to urge that he be a candidate for the
legislature. This was after Ohio had
become a state. They plead with him,
and promised he would have no opposi-
tion. After listening to them, Poe said:
'You must look up another
man. I have no time for poli-
tics, and no desire to go to office. Let
young men look to these things. I will
guard them through the forests while
they are going back and forth to the
meetings.' His answer was final.

"Poe was a man of kindly disposition.
He liked company, and he liked his
neighbors, but he hated deceit, and had
no patience with those who practiced it.
A man told him an untruth once. Poe
met him in the woods some time after,
walking along with a cane in his hand.
'Is that your stick?' Poe asked. 'It is,'
was the reply. 'Then I do not know a
better one to beat a straight tongue in
your head,' said Poe, and he straight-
way took it away and well thrashed the
offender.

"There are stories without number
about his career. You can hear of how
he captured half a dozen Indians single-
handed and brought them all into camp,
though there is nothing to substantiate
it. Give a full history of his contests
and his exploits, and it would be a
bulky volume that would prove his
courage and his usefulness. He was full
of fight from his boots to the top of his
head which was very black and very stiff
and always hard to comb. When a boy,
barefooted and freckled, he ran through
the woods and was as fond of fight as
a swim through the creeks. When a
little more than a youth he had a repu-
tation all through his locality. When
he was middle-aged not a man would

meet him single-handed if the meeting
could be avoided. Even in his old age
his reputation stayed with him. But
none ever charged him with unfairness
or taking a mean advantage. He
fought because it was natural, but al-
ways chose the right side. He was a
nature to be respected, to be admired,
and if you crossed it, to be feared.
Columbiana county people knew him,
and perhaps some of the older residents
might tell of personal experiences with
him even at this late day, a half century
or more after he is gone."

TRIBUTE TO MR. BAILEY.

A Cincinnati Newspaper Recognizes His
Abilities.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking
of the death of Joseph Bailey says:
"The death of Joseph Bailey, super-
intendent of the Rockwood pottery, re-
moved from life one of the best known
potters in the business. Mr. Bailey was
a potter by trade, and worked at it all
his life. He was born in England, and
came from a family of potters and thus
learned the trade from childhood. His
knowledge was of a technical and me-
chanical sort, and as there is no better
trade in the world in which an instinc-
tive touch and sight is brought into play,
so the art of Mr. Bailey was a matter of
almost pure instinct. He could not tell
why he turned the pot so nor why he
shaped it up in a certain way, but he did
it, and the result was what he set out to
obtain. Mr. Bailey was a potter in
Cincinnati for a number of years prior
to becoming superintendent of the Rock-
wood pottery, where he took charge of
the mechanical work in 1884. His rep-
utation was wide and befitting the place
he occupied in one of the world's great-
est potteries."

"In 1849 Mr. Bailey was married to
Miss Henrietta Bunstall, who was of a
good Staffordshire family. They were
the first couple ever married in a Meth-
odist church in England. They came
to America immediately after being
married. Mr. Bailey was a member of
Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-
ninth O. V. I., during the civil war.
He leaves a widow and two sons—Rev.
H. W. Bailey, of Batavia, O., and Ed-
win H. Bailey, of East Liverpool, O.
He was a prominent member of McKen-
dree chapel."

ANOTHER CHANGE

In the Boundary Line of the City Is Being
Prepared.

The extension of the corporate limits
will be rearranged and a new ordinance
introduced at the next meeting of coun-
cil, in order to satisfy a number of peo-
ple who have been objecting to the
present arrangement.

When the recent extension was made
as much of the roads were left in the
township as possible. This also left out
some valuable farm land that should be
taken in, and several farmers raised ob-
jection. As a result a new ordinance
will be introduced.

STOLE THE WASHING.

A Thief Got Away With All But the
Line.

It is related that an East End house-
wife hang out her washing late yester-
day afternoon, and after supper went
for the clothes. It was almost dark, but
she soon discovered the washing was
gone. While she was absent some thief
had neatly cut the line, gathered up the
clothes and disappeared.

Taken to a Hospital.

Mrs. Richard Burrows, of Calcutta
road, was taken to Pittsburg this morn-
ing by her husband who will place
her in the Mercy hospital for ex-
amination. If it is thought she can be
aided by being left there this will be
done.

Everybody come and see the wonder-
ful and realistic Passion Play at the
opera house next week, every evening
at 8 p. m. Prices, 35c, 25c and 15c. *

New Attractions.

Manager Norris, of the Grand, this
morning booked "Vanity Fair" and
"McFadden's Row of Flats" for the
season of 1898-1899. Many other first-
class attractions have been booked for
the season.

They Called on Mercer.

Winnie Mercer yesterday finished the
game in the box for the Washington
team, and the contest resulted in a tie
in 11 innings, 2 to 2. The club played
against Cleveland.

The City Is Well.

Sanitary Police Burgess said this
afternoon the sanitary condition of the
town is better at present than it has
been for several months. There is very
little sickness.

Passion Play all next week at opera
house. Admission 35c, 25c and 15c. *

There is no Kodak
but the . . .
Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from
at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn
Mowers and Bicycles.

~AT~

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless
and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disap-
point. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

THE ROSES OF SEATTLE.

O roses of Seattle,
That bloom in June and May,
You are perfect as the poet's dream,
Fair as the golden day;
You scatter waves of fragrance
On the sleeping air of night;
Your rainbow painted petals
Are the glory of the light!

Fair is Nile's storied lotus
And the rose of Gulistan,
And pleasant is the poppy seed
That lulls the soul of man,
Rare are the lights and shadows
In the pansy's purple eyes,
But the roses of Seattle
Are the flowers of paradise.

O roses of Seattle,
That bloom in May and June,
Deep hearts of gold and crimson
That light the summer noon,
The cottage of the lowly
You paint with God's own plan;
In the mansion of the lordly
You shame the art of man!

I hold them fast in memory
Wherever I may roam,
These blossoms from the garden
Of the gods, dropped down from home.
The cruel years take from us
What years cannot restore,
But the roses of Seattle—
They bloom forevermore!

—Eliza Archard Conner in Seattle Post-Intel-
ligencer.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

Punishment For a Murder That Was More
Cruel Than Death.

In 1801 a man died in the Catskills
who had been condemned by one of the
strangest sentences on record. Ralph
Sutherland was born in 1701 and lived
in a stone house near Leeds. He was a
man of violent temper and morose dis-
position, shunned by his neighbors and
generally disliked. Not being able to
get an American servant, he imported a
Scotchwoman, and, according to the
usage of the times, virtually held her
in bondage until her passage money
had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the rag-
ing temper of her master, the girl ran
away. Immediately upon discovering
her absence the man set off in an angry
chase upon his horse and soon overtook
her. The poor woman never reached the
house alive, and Sutherland was indicted
and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his
horse had taken fright, run away,
pitched him out of the saddle and dash-
ed the girl to death upon the rocks, but
the jury did not accept the defense, and
Sutherland was sentenced to die upon
the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insuffi-
ciency of circumstantial evidence and
the efforts of influential relations. These
so worked upon the court that the judge
delayed the sentence of death until the
prisoner should be 99 years old.

It was ordered that the culprit should
be released on his own recognizance,
and that, pending the final execution of

his sentence, he should keep a nangman's
noose about his neck and show himself
before the judges of Catskill once a year
to prove that he wore his badge of in-
famy and kept his crime in mind. It
was a more cruel decision than the sen-
tence of immediate death would have
been, but it was no doubt in harmony
with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He al-
ways lived alone. He seldom spoke. His
rough, imperious manner had gone.
Years followed years. At each session
of the court the broken man came be-
fore the bar of justice and silently
showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came,
the time when the court had ordered
that the utmost penalty of the law
should be executed. For the last time
the man tottered before the judge's
bench, but new judges had arisen in
the land, new laws had been made, old
crimes had been forgotten or forgiven,
and there was none who would accuse
him or execute sentence. Indeed the
awful restriction that had bound his
life so intimately to the expiation of
his crime was now legally removed.

But the spirit of self punishment con-
tinued, and when Sutherland, after he
had passed his hundredth year, was dis-
covered dead, alone in his house, his
throat was found to be encircled by the
rope which had been placed there nearly
three-quarters of a century before.—
Youth's Companion.

Value of a Constitution.

It happened in the spring of 1860,
when Garibaldi was pursuing his expe-
dition in Sicily and when the words
"Constitution and Liberty" were on ev-
ery Neapolitan's lips. "Why are you so
anxious for a constitution?" asked a for-
eign tourist of his guide and donkey
driver, while they were traveling
through the mountains of Sorrento.
"Well, you see, your excellency," was
the answer, "because I think we shall
be all the better for it. It is now close
upon 20 years that I am letting out my
asses to visitors from all countries—
English, French, Americans; all of
these have a constitution, and they are
all rich."—Argonaut.

Life In Colorado.

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Persons bitten by the tiger snake of
Australia die almost instantly, there
being no known antidote for the bite of
this reptile.

TWO MEN WERE HURT

One Struck His Head Against a Rail.

THE OTHER FELL OFF A BOX

Tim Strain Had a Lead Pencil in His Pocket, and It Entered His Side—He Was Arrested and a Doctor Called to City Hall.

Last night about 10 o'clock John Kech and a colored man were scuffling near the Thompson pottery when Kech fell, striking his head against a rail. He was rendered unconscious and it was feared he was seriously injured. The patrol was called and he was taken to the office of a physician where it was found he had suffered a severe cut in the back of his head. His injuries were dressed and he was assisted to his home in Grant street.

Tim Strain was drunk last night, and in the early part of the evening was sitting on a store box in the Midway. In some manner he fell off, and as he struck the ground a sharp-pointed pencil penetrated his right side. The patrol was called by Officer Mahony, and the unfortunate man was taken to jail, where his injury was dressed. This morning the mayor turned him out, as he had no money to pay his fine, much less a doctor's bill.

MRS. FRITZ, Long a Resident of the City, Died This Morning.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fritz, wife of Adolphus Fritz, died last night at her home in Fourth street, from cancer.

Deceased has been ailing for several months, and last January was taken to the Mercy hospital where an operation was performed. She returned home slightly improved, but in April was again sent to the hospital and a second operation was performed, but to no avail. She returned home and began gradually sinking until three weeks ago she was taken seriously ill and never rallied. She bore her suffering with the cheerfulness that ever characterized her life, and while realizing that the end was near at hand greeted her many friends with a smile and a word of cheer.

Mrs. Fritz was born in this city and at the time of her death was 57 years of age. She was a member of a family of six children, all of whom have passed the half century mark, and her death is the first in the family. She has been an earnest member of the First Presbyterian church for many years, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. A husband and daughter are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral services will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, Dr. John Llovd Lee officiating. The remains will be laid to rest in Riverview. Interment private.

THIS IS INTERESTING.

But the Boys of the Eighth Would Resist It.

A special from Columbus has the following:

"Chairman Cyrus Huling, of the Republican state central committee, addressed a note to John R. Malloy, accepting his declination of the secretaryship of the state executive committee, in the same spirit in which it is given. The opponents of Col. C. W. F. Dick are fully determined in their opposition to him as Senator Hanna is in his support of the colonel. It is openly charged by the anti-Hanna Republicans that the Eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry was singled out of all the Ohio troops to go to Santiago in order that Colonel Dick might have a chance to win military laurels to help him along in his candidacy for governor next fall."

BIG FIGHT.

Party of Sports Are Attending a Chicken Fight.

A large number of sports from the city are this afternoon attending a chicken fight which is being held at Line island. Although there are but two chickens in the match a great deal of interest is being taken from the fact that \$25 is up and the birds come from Wellsville and this city.

New Poles. The electric light company yesterday received two carloads of poles and will at once commence replacing the old poles in the city.

Passion Play. Matinees at opera house every day next week except Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Admission 25c, children 10c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



PERSONAL MENTION.

—Roy Schenke is a Canton business visitor.

—John Weaver was a Salineville visitor today.

—Reverend Weary was a Pittsburg visitor today.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle have returned home after a trip through the east.

—Dudley Simms, of East End, Pittsburg, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. T. J. Barnes.

—Doctor Marshall, of East End, is spending a few days in Parkersburg on business.

—Miss Jane Somers, of Wheeling, has returned home after a visit with friends in this city.

—Doctor Bailey returned home last night after spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

—Miss Oelia Wells will leave tomorrow for Martin's Ferry where she has taken a position.

—George Morton left this morning for Salem where he will remain several weeks with his daughter.

—Charles Craft left this morning for Bethany, W. Va., where he will remain some time with his parents.

—Miss Elsie Sebring left this morning for Terre Haute where she will remain several weeks with friends.

—William Morrow left this morning for Port Huron where he will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

MUST WEAR TRUNKS

When You Enjoy Bathing in the River.

This morning Louis Barker, Bernard Reynolds and Elsie Vandie were requested by Officer McMillan to call at the mayor's office, as they were wanted on a special matter.

All the men appeared this afternoon, and the mayor questioned them about swimming in the river near Jethro without the proper clothing on their persons. The men told the same story, and stated that some one might have seen them while they were changing their clothing, but while in the water they had on all the clothes the law required.

The mayor was satisfied with their statements, and exonerated them from all the reports he had heard.

MANY MEN

Are Employed on the Railroad Improvement.

Work on the siding between W. N. tower and the Globe pottery is progressing rapidly.

When Engineer Newhall was in the city last week he made arrangements to have new sidings placed at the power house, the Globe and Harker potteries. A large force of men are at work on the improvement, and it is thought they will complete their work by Saturday afternoon.

CHOSE A CONSTABLE.

The Township Trustees Selected Jacob Schenke.

The township trustees met this morning, and after a careful consideration of the applicants for the position of constable decided to appoint Jacob Schenke. Mr. Schenke was a candidate for the position at the last election, and is competent to fill it. He will file his bond at once.

Tent Didn't Come.

The tent meetings of the Young Men's Christian association which were to commence this evening at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, have again been postponed owing to the failure of the tent to arrive.

The Trial.

The much talked of trial between J. Barrymore D'Browne Smith will be tried at the Grand tonight. If you want to laugh don't miss this.

THE OFFICER'S RIGHT

To Release a Prisoner From Custody

IS QUESTIONED BY THE MAYOR

It Was Brought Out by the Action of a Policeman Last Night—Some Cases Disposed of in a Hurry at the Hearings Yesterday Afternoon.

Mayor Bough had a few victims to punish this morning, but the business of his court was of unusual importance.

John Betts was the name of a man who was arrested by Officer Whan last night. Betts was drunk and sleeping in an uptown street, and was taken to jail in the patrol. On the bottom of the charge the following note was written:

"I brought him down and he sobered up a short time after he was in. I let him go and he will be down at 9 o'clock in the morning to settle."

As he had not appeared at a late hour the question was raised by Chief Johnson and the mayor as to whether the officer had the right to release a prisoner without consulting some higher authority. It is possible the officer will be asked to give an account of his action, as there was some talk to that effect this morning.

Cornelius Smith, Enoch Smith and Joseph Jackson were brought before the mayor yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan. The Smith's were charged with disorderly conduct by Miss Jackson, and each of the offenders paid a fine of \$6.60.

Yesterday afternoon complaint was made before the mayor about two young boys living in West End who for some time have been annoying a number of people in that section. Information was made late in the day, and this morning Chief Johnson went out to hunt them and they will be before the mayor this evening charged with disorderly conduct.

Officer Grim yesterday reported to the mayor that a number of pigeons had been stolen from a young man living in Gardendale. The birds were stolen Sunday night but up to this afternoon they had not been recovered.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Are Already Talking of Next Season's Sport.

The football players in the city are already talking of organizing for the season and will endeavor to have a stronger eleven than ever before.

It is thought the sport will pay its own way this year, as the club will have an enclosed ground in which to play their games.

A First Class Newspaper.

The Pittsburg Post has been cutting its way to the front since the war began, and because of its excellent news service has found favor not only with the people of Pittsburg but with thousands who reside in the surrounding towns. The Post gives all the news, and gives it in such a manner as to make it a favorite.

Moved a Pipe.

A number of workmen of the Ohio Valley Gas company went to Toronto this morning where they raised two lines of pipe that have been in the river for 10 years. The lines were only used the first two years they were there, and since that time have been unused. The work will require several days.

Cut Vacations Short.

The employees of the American China company have cut short their vacation—the work resuming in all departments this morning. This is much more encouraging than in many a summer that has gone into the no distant past.—Toronto Tribune.

Passion Play. Special matinee, opera house next Tuesday, July 26, at 2:30 p. m., for Sunday school children. Admission 5c.

Notice, O. E. S.

All members of Crystal chapter, O. E. S., are requested to meet at Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock to take action on the death of Sister Sarah Fritz. By order of W. M.

MARY M. BIRKETT.

Changing the Pipe.

The water works force are today laying a four inch main in the alley between Third and Fourth streets, west of Church alley. The work was made necessary by the rotting of the pipe already in the alley.

Don't forget to ask your grocer for Martin's blackberries. They are the finest in the market.



MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

- 1 quart jars (the best).....50c doz
 - 1/2 gallon85c doz
 - Tin cans (warranted).....30c doz
 - Mason's jar holder. Every family should have one. Only.....10c
 - Clark's O. N. T.....4c
 - 25 sticks chewing gum.....5c
- Come to our Great Sale.

W. A. HILL, Wholesale and Retail Store, 228 Diamond.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

Members of Gotham's Stock Exchange Superstitious About Lead Sticks.

"Talking about hoodoos and mascots," said a member of the Stock Exchange, "the boys on the floor of the exchange are as superstitious as a lot of sailors. If you don't believe it, you look at the lead pencils they are using the next time you are in the building."

"You won't find a man using a long lead pencil. Why? Because a long pencil is a 'hoodoo' of the worst kind. They always cut a new pencil in half before they sharpen it. Some of these pencils acquire the reputation of being lucky."

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He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed.

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NO GAS. NO PAIN. NO COCAINE.

Painless Extracting by an application to the gums. FREE when you want plates. Examinations Free.



Crowns, Bridge Work, Fine Gold Fillings, and Teeth Without Plates Our Specialty.

- A good set of teeth.....\$5.00
- Our best sets (none better) 8.00
- Solid gold fillings.....1 up
- Solid silver fillings.....50c
- Plantinum and gold alloy fillings.....75c
- Cleaning and polishing teeth free when other work is done.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

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Ask For Dr. J. M. Little, Head Operator and Manager.

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Dormitory Now Open.

Several desirable cottages for rent. Apply to Ben Harker, at ground.

TWO MEN WERE HURT

One Struck His Head Against a Rail.

THE OTHER FELL OFF A BOX

Tim Strain Had a Lead Pencil in His Pocket, and It Entered His Side—He Was Arrested and a Doctor Called to City Hall.

Last night about 10 o'clock John Kech and a colored man were scuffling near the Thompson pottery when Kech fell, striking his head against a rail. He was rendered unconscious and it was feared he was seriously injured. The patrol was called and he was taken to the office of a physician where it was found he had suffered a severe cut in the back of his head. His injuries were dressed and he was assisted to his home in Grant street.

Tim Strain was drunk last night, and in the early part of the evening was sitting on a store box in the Midway. In some manner he fell off, and as he struck the ground a sharp-pointed pencil penetrated his right side. The patrol was called by Officer Mahony, and the unfortunate man was taken to jail, where his injury was dressed. This morning the mayor turned him out, as he had no money to pay his fine, much less a doctor's bill.

MRS. FRITZ,

Long a Resident of the City, Died This Morning.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fritz, wife of Adolphus Fritz, died last night at her home in Fourth street, from cancer.

Deceased has been ailing for several months, and last January was taken to the Mercy hospital where an operation was performed. She returned home slightly improved, but in April was again sent to the hospital and a second operation was performed, but to no avail. She returned home and began gradually sinking until three weeks ago she was taken seriously ill and never rallied. She bore her suffering with the cheerfulness that ever characterized her life, and while realizing that the end was near at hand greeted her many friends with a smile and a word of cheer.

Mrs. Fritz was born in this city and at the time of her death was 57 years of age. She was a member of a family of six children, all of whom have passed the half century mark, and her death is the first in the family. She has been an earnest member of the First Presbyterian church for many years, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. A husband and daughter are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral services will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, Dr. John Lloyd Lee officiating. The remains will be laid to rest in Riverview. Interment private.

THIS IS INTERESTING,

But the Boys of the Eighth Would Resist It.

A special from Columbus has the following:

"Chairman Cyrus Huling, of the Republican state central committee, addressed a note to John R. Malloy, accepting his declination of the secretaryship of the state executive committee, in the same spirit in which it is given. The opponents of Col. C. W. F. Dick are fully determined in their opposition to him as Senator Hanna is in his support of the colonel. It is openly charged by the anti-Hanna Republicans that the Eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry was singled out of all the Ohio troops to go to Santiago in order that Colonel Dick might have a chance to win military laurels to help him along in his candidacy for governor next fall."

BIG FIGHT.

Party of Sports Are Attending a Chicken Fight.

A large number of sports from the city are this afternoon attending a chicken fight which is being held at Line island. Although there are but two chickens in the match a great deal of interest is being taken from the fact that \$25 is up and the birds come from Wellsville and this city.

New Poles,

The electric light company yesterday received two carloads of poles and will at once commence replacing the old poles in the city.

Passion Play. Matinees at opera house every day next week except Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Admission 25c, children 10c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Roy Shenkle is a Canton business visitor.

—John Weaver was a Salineville visitor today.

—Reverend Weary was a Pittsburg visitor today.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle have returned home after a trip through the east.

—Dudley Simms, of East End, Pittsburg, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. T. J. Barnes.

—Doctor Marshall, of East End, is spending a few days in Parkersburg on business.

—Miss Jane Somers, of Wheeling, has returned home after a visit with friends in this city.

—Doctor Bailey returned home last night after spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

—Miss Celia Wells will leave tomorrow for Martin's Ferry where she has taken a position.

—George Morton left this morning for Salem where he will remain several weeks with his daughter.

—Charles Craft left this morning for Bethany, W. Va., where he will remain some time with his parents.

—Miss Elsie Sebring left this morning for Terre Haute where she will remain several weeks with friends.

—William Morrow left this morning for Port Huron where he will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

MUST WEAR TRUNKS

When You Enjoy Bathing In the River.

This morning Louis Barker, Bernard Reynolds and Elsie Vandie were requested by Officer McMillan to call at the mayor's office, as they were wanted on a special matter.

All the men appeared this afternoon, and the mayor questioned them about swimming in the river near Jethro without the proper clothing on their persons. The men told the same story, and stated that some one might have seen them while they were changing their clothing, but while in the water they had on all the clothes the law required.

The mayor was satisfied with their statements, and exonerated them from all the reports he had heard.

MANY MEN

Are Employed on the Railroad Improvement.

Work on the siding between W. N. tower and the Globe pottery is progressing rapidly.

When Engineer Newhall was in the city last week he made arrangements to have new sidings placed at the power house, the Globe and Harker potteries. A large force of men are at work on the improvement, and it is thought they will complete their work by Saturday afternoon.

CHOSE A CONSTABLE.

The Township Trustees Selected Jacob Schenkle.

The township trustees met this morning, and after a careful consideration of the applicants for the position of constable decided to appoint Jacob Schenkle. Mr. Schenkle was a candidate for the position at the last election, and is competent to fill it. He will file his bond at once.

Tent Didn't Come.

The tent meetings of the Young Men's Christian association which were to commence this evening at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, have again been postponed owing to the failure of the tent to arrive.

The Trial.

The much talked of trial between J. Barrymore D'Browne Smith will be tried at the Grand tonight. If you want to laugh don't miss this.

THE OFFICER'S RIGHT

To Release a Prisoner From Custody

IS QUESTIONED BY THE MAYOR

It Was Brought Out by the Action of a Policeman Last Night—Some Cases Disposed of in a Hurry at the Hearings Yesterday Afternoon.

Mayor Bough had a few victims to punish this morning, but the business of his court was of unusual importance.

John Betts was the name of a man who was arrested by Officer Whan last night. Betts was drunk and sleeping in an uptown street, and was taken to jail in the patrol. On the bottom of the charge the following note was written:

"I brought him down and he sobered up a short time after he was in. I let him go and he will be down at 9 o'clock in the morning to settle."

As he had not appeared at a late hour the question was raised by Chief Johnson and the mayor as to whether the officer had the right to release a prisoner without consulting some higher authority. It is possible the officer will be asked to give an account of his action, as there was some talk to that effect this morning.

Cornelius Smith, Enoch Smith and Joseph Jackson were brought before the mayor yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan. The Smith's were charged with disorderly conduct by Miss Jackson, and each of the offenders paid a fine of \$6.60.

Yesterday afternoon complaint was made before the mayor about two young boys living in West End who for some time have been annoying a number of people in that section. Information was made late in the day, and this morning Chief Johnson went out to hunt them and they will be before the mayor this evening charged with disorderly conduct.

Officer Grim yesterday reported to the mayor that a number of pigeons had been stolen from a young man living in Gardendale. The birds were stolen Sunday night but up to this afternoon they had not been recovered.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Are Already Talking of Next Season's Sport.

The football players in the city are already talking of organizing for the season and will endeavor to have a stronger eleven than ever before.

It is thought the sport will pay its own way this year, as the club will have an enclosed ground in which to play their games.

A First Class Newspaper.

The Pittsburg Post has been cutting its way to the front since the war began, and because of its excellent news service has found favor not only with the people of Pittsburg but with thousands who reside in the surrounding towns. The Post gives all the news, and gives it in such a manner as to make it a favorite.

Moved a Pipe.

A number of workmen of the Ohio Valley Gas company went to Toronto this morning where they raised two lines of pipe that have been in the river for 10 years. The lines were only used the first two years they were there, and since that time have been unused. The work will require several days.

Cut Vacations Short.

The employees of the American China company have cut short their vacation—the work resuming in all departments this morning. This is much more encouraging than in many a summer that has gone into the no distant past.—Toronto Tribune.

Passion Play. Special matinee, opera house next Tuesday, July 26, at 2:30 p. m., for Sunday school children. Admission 5c.

Notice, O. E. S.

All members of Crystal chapter, O. E. S., are requested to meet at Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock to take action on the death of Sister Sarah Fritz. By order of W. M.

MARY M. BIRKETT.

Changing the Pipe.

The water works force are today laying a four inch main in the alley between Third and Fourth streets, west of Church alley. The work was made necessary by the rotting of the pipe already in the alley.

Don't forget to ask your grocer for Martin's blackberries. They are the finest in the market.



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HAMMOCKS

Special Sale. Only a few left.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Now is the time to buy Have you one? If not, see how little they will cost you at our store.

MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

1 quart jars (the best).....50c doz
1/2 gallon85c doz
Tin cans (warranted).....30c doz
Mason's jar holder. Every family should have one. Only10c
Clark's O. N. T4c
25 sticks chewing gum.....5c
Come to our Great Sale.

W. A. HILL, Wholesale and Retail 5 and 10c Store, 228 Diamond.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

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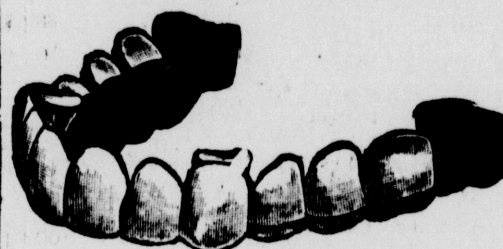
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THE GOVERNOR'S STAND

He Will Hardly Call a Special Session

TO PASS THE SOLDIER LAW

He Looks Upon the Convening of the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session as an Important Matter—Must Have Time to Deliberate.

Governor Bushnell has not as yet taken action concerning the matter of calling a special session of the legislature, in order that a bill may be passed granting the right to vote to Ohio soldiers now in the field. This was what was asked in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican state central committee recently.

Concerning this, the governor has said: "I know nothing about the adoption of such resolutions except what I have seen in the newspapers. They have not yet been presented to me. The matter of calling an extraordinary session of the legislature is of such importance to the people of the state that I could not decide until after giving it a full and careful consideration." The governor had nothing to say beyond this.

It is considered, however, extremely doubtful if he will call a special session, even though the resolutions be presented him, and especially because of the fact that a bill having this in view was defeated in the house during the last session, after having passed the senate. This, it is felt, will deter the governor from calling a special session now. Moreover, it is urged that the political strength of the two parties is so evenly divided among the soldiers that to grant the privilege of voting in the field would prove of little benefit to either. There will, however, undoubtedly be a strong effort made to have the governor call the session, and the importance of it will be urged upon him.

WHEELMEN COMPLAIN

Because Their Bicycles Are Not Respected.

There is a great deal of complaint from wheelmen in the city in regard to the way their bicycles are handled when left standing by the curb.

In many instances people put pins through the tires, and at other times the valves are opened and the air let out, while in some cases people ride the wheel while the owner is transacting his business. Last night a small boy entered an uptown store and he was held by an older boy while a man rode his wheel around the block. It is probable the case will find its way to police court.

CITY IS PROSPEROUS.

Township Trustees Have Nothing to Do.

The township trustees have not received a new application for aid for several days, and business at their office is at a standstill.

They have no candidates on their hands for the infirmary, as all their regular patients are assisting in keeping themselves.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Grading Avondale.

The grading of Avondale street is progressing rapidly, but it will be many weeks before it is completed.

The street when finished will be by far the easiest route to the cemetery, and will probably be traveled a great deal more than Calcutta road.

Repairing Wires.

This morning 13 linemen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg arrived in the city on the 8:30 train and immediately began work repairing the lines from East End to this city. It will require several days' time to complete it.

THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl,
A splendor of infinite sea,
In fathomless floods of beauty and peril
From the depths of eternity.

With stately reverberant motion
And the breakers' whish and din,
The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,
The surf comes rolling in.

While dim in the distance hover
The sea birds, a white winged fleet,
And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,
Make ripple marks at our feet.

Soothed is the flush and the fever
Of earthly passion and power,
And the restless heart shall treasure forever
The touch of this crystal hour.

—Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life is Made Among Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remoter part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks.

Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelanders scrape the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing.

A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves.

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—Sanitary Record.

Cost of Elephants.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao states. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howdah. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone and covered sometimes with a light barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying 9½ hundredweight will fetch about £56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about £45.

In the Lao states, where journeys of ten days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32 and a female for £24. At Chiang Mai, where good teak hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150 and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.—Geographical Journal.

Consistent.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to estab-



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

lish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bullfight at once to furnish the funds.—Troy Times.

In a Buddhist Nunnery.

Sir Charles Gordon's "Recollections of Thirty-nine Years in the Army" contains this anecdote: "In 1860, at Tien-tsin, the two Gordons, when seeking for hospital sites, came across a Buddhist nunnery. Despite the warnings of one of the inmates, who appeared in boy's clothes, they entered the building and found that the inmates all wore male clothing. The Buddhist women were greatly shocked at the intrusion.

"Our regret," says Sir Charles, "was real. Explanations were exchanged. We were informed that the community within adopted male costume as an indication that they not only renounced the world, but with it the emblems of their sex. We were 'received' by the lady superior, tea and cakes offered to and partaken of by us. We were then permitted to visit the 'private chapel,' and finally we parted from the religious on the best of terms."

Dodging a Shot.

When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat the admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter. The southerners had a way of rushing a field-piece to the top of the high bank, firing point blank at the gunboat and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot.

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he. "Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue, but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it."

Culinary Information.

Mistress—Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as it can be.

New Cook—Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.—Town and Country Journal.

Our Battle Song.

The wind that waves the stripes and stars
And sighs above the soldier's grave,
That sweeps the old time scenes of war—
Grass grown arenas of the brave
Where men were slain—

The wind that sings through ships at sea
Resounding songs of liberty,
God's breath of mightiest melody,
Shall sing the strain!

The guns of free America
Whose tones have sung her foes to sleep
And thrilled their echoing hurraas
Of triumph over struggles deep
On land and sea,

The guns that boomed through blood
their way
To glorious independence day,
Shall thunder in the roundelay
Of victory!

Oh, thou, the light of freedom's eyes,
Thy searchlights lie upon the sea;
Thine armies in their might arise
Where Cuba strives for liberty.

Her to defend
And, by the stars that stud the flag,
No foe they face in flight shall lag;
Thy name shall ring from crag to crag,
Oh, freedom's friend!

—M. M. Laing in Detroit News-Tribune

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Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

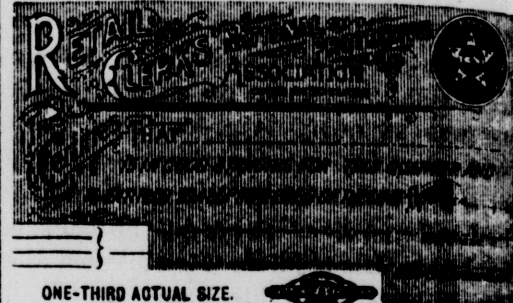
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



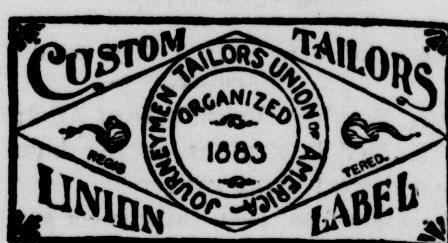
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

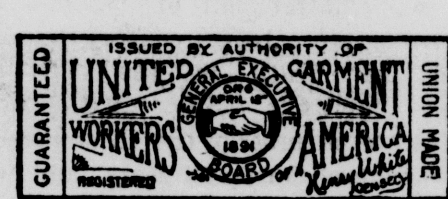


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on bug-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

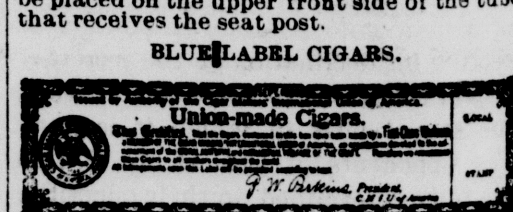


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

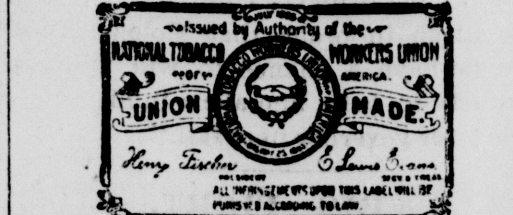
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

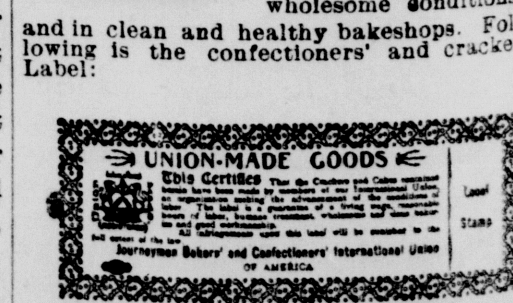
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The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size fac-simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



THE GOVERNOR'S STAND

He Will Hardly Call a Special Session

TO PASS THE SOLDIER LAW

He Looks Upon the Convening of the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session as an Important Matter—Must Have Time to Deliberate.

Governor Bushnell has not as yet taken action concerning the matter of calling a special session of the legislature, in order that a bill may be passed granting the right to vote to Ohio soldiers now in the field. This was what was asked in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican state central committee recently.

Concerning this, the governor has said: "I know nothing about the adoption of such resolutions except what I have seen in the newspapers. They have not yet been presented to me. The matter of calling an extraordinary session of the legislature is of such importance to the people of the state that I could not decide until after giving it a full and careful consideration." The governor had nothing to say beyond this.

It is considered, however, extremely doubtful if he will call a special session, even though the resolutions be presented him, and especially because of the fact that a bill having this in view was defeated in the house during the last session, after having passed the senate. This, it is felt, will deter the governor from calling a special session now. Moreover, it is urged that the political strength of the two parties is so evenly divided among the soldiers that to grant the privilege of voting in the field would prove of little benefit to either. There will, however, undoubtedly be a strong effort made to have the governor call the session, and the importance of it will be urged upon him.

WHEELMEN COMPLAIN

Because Their Bicycles Are Not Respected.

There is a great deal of complaint from wheelmen in the city in regard to the way their bicycles are handled when left standing by the curb.

In many instances people put pins through the tires, and at other times the valves are opened and the air let out, while in some cases people ride the wheel while the owner is transacting his business. Last night a small boy entered an uptown store and he was held by an older boy while a man rode his wheel around the block. It is probable the case will find its way to police court.

CITY IS PROSPEROUS.

Township Trustees Have Nothing to Do.

The township trustees have not received a new application for aid for several days, and business at their office is at a standstill.

They have no candidates on their hands for the infirmary, as all their regular patients are assisting in keeping themselves.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Grading Avondale.

The grading of Avondale street is progressing rapidly, but it will be many weeks before it is completed. The street when finished will be by far the easiest route to the cemetery, and will probably be traveled a great deal more than Calcutta road.

Repairing Wires.

This morning 13 linemen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh arrived in the city on the 8:20 train and immediately began work repairing the lines from East End to this city. It will require several days' time to complete it.

THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl,
A splendor of infinite sea,
In fathomless floods of beauty and peril
From the depths of eternity.

With stately reverberant motion
And the breakers' whist and din,
The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,
The surf comes rolling in.

While dim in the distance hover
The sea birds, a white winged fleet,
And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,
Make ripple marks at our feet.

Soothed is the flush and the fever
Of earthly passion and power,
And the rested heart shall treasure forever
The touch of this crystal hour.

—Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remotest part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks.

Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing.

A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves.

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—Sanitary Record.

Cost of Elephants.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao states. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howdah. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone and covered sometimes with a light barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying 9½ hundredweight will fetch about \$56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about \$45.

In the Lao states, where journeys of ten days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32 and a female for £24. At Chiang Mai, where good teak hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150 and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.—Geographical Journal.

Consistent.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to estab-



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

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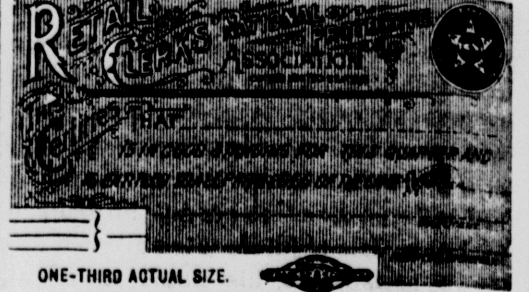
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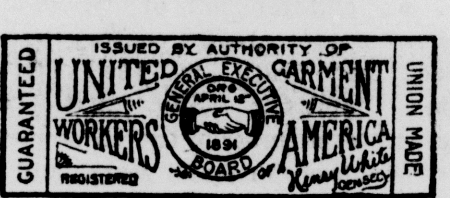


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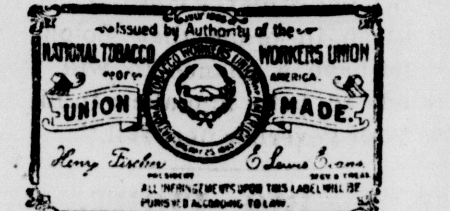
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WATER AND TELEPHONE

Gave the Board of Education Subjects

FOR GENERAL CONVERSATION

Bills Were Paid and School Authorities In Spite of the Heat Considered a Number of Important Matters at Last Night's Meeting—A New Flag.

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The News Review for news.

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The Boston men from their canoes watched operations with all the disgust of the true sportsmen.

"Got enough for supper yet?" shouted the fisherman over his shoulder as he set another great trout flapping into the bushes.

"No; better catch six or eight more," shrilled back the cookee.

"Say, how many fish do you two fellows usually eat for supper?" shouted a Boston man who didn't understand the situation.

"When you've cooked for 22 river drivers as long as I have," yelled the cook, derricking another fish, "you'll know more about empty nail kegs."

Hardly was this enigmatic utterance out when there came a tug at his line that was nothing short of tremendous. He twitched. The fish didn't come. He braced, set his jaws and pried. His line only sawed the hissing water.

"Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited sportsmen from the city.

"Play your grandmother!" bellowed the cook. "I ain't here to play. I'm here to fish." And as he spoke he boosted over his head a 15 pound laker. Any man in the Boston crowd would have given \$10 to have played him an hour at the end of an eight ounce rod. 'Twas too much for their nerves. They came away.—Lewiston Journal.

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How They Were Won With a Pocket Handkerchief Promise.

In 1868, when the revolution of ten years in Cuba began, no volunteers existed in Havana worthy of being called such. There was only one old regiment, and when Governor General Lersundi, then of the island, tried to complete this regiment he found the task difficult of accomplishment on account of the prevailing unwillingness to enlist. But just at this time, most providentially for the relief of the dilemma, some unknown hand covered the walls of Matanzas, near Havana, with huge posters promising each Spaniard his passage home and the privilege of carrying away with him whatever his pocket handkerchief could contain in the event of his enlistment.

The effect of this stimulus to the flagging pulse of the public was electrical, and the enrollment of 50,000 men followed within 48 hours. The volunteers thus came into existence with their chiefs in the majority. But the ruined merchants of the city of Havana soon found out and objected to the newly risen power. This opposition increased upon the arrival in Cuba of the new governor general, Duice, who came in 1869 as representative of the revolutionary government in Spain. He was a man of good faith, empowered by the government to grant Cuba all the reform she coveted and that had lately been offered. He would undoubtedly have put a term to the revolution, averting all the ruin and devastation which followed. But such an easy and magnanimous course did not suit that class which faced inevitable financial ruin as a consequence of such a policy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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Greek and Latin.

M. Jules Lemaitre condemned the study of Greek and Latin the other day at the Paris Sorbonne. He declared that the national mind had been formed not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further declared that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin 12 years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and only knows German in a pitiful manner.

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In times of peace as well as when war's dark clouds gloom the nation you are liable to read in the newspapers an announcement to the effect that one of the vessels of the navy is going "into commission." It is not a very impressive phrase, but the full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim, with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an antirust paint; her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy, through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship, which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard, under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment; the engineer's force goes at once to the engines and boiler rooms; the antirust paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested, the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fire boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilothouse, signals, turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause repaired.

Next the equipment storehouse is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department, is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley, or cooking stove, has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of 30 gallons each, a 50 gallon kettle, with cast iron jacket and copper hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of 32 gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done, the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew.

Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

The ship is now in commission.—San Francisco Call.

The Birth of the Prince.

Paris was in an uproar. The whole city was as if insane. Church bells rang joyful peals, great guns fired equally joyful salvos, happy announcements were posted up at every point of vantage, and excited crowds besieged every entrance and avenue to the palace in a perfect delirium of joy.

Now, after many years, I find it difficult to understand—or indeed almost to

realize—that many of those then shouting so enthusiastically for joy are the same people who lately yelled with savage fury: "A bas l'empire! A bas l'impératrice!"

Equally mad was the enthusiasm, equally mad the delight, when the prince imperial was baptized, and equally mad were the howls of fury against the whole imperial family when the sad news came of the reverse the imperial army had suffered when battle after battle had been lost.

Some of the noblest, the most generous, the most self devoted men I have ever known in the course of a somewhat long life I have found among Frenchmen—men quite worthy to be classed among the grandest heroes of antiquity. But there is a reverse side to the medal, and when the tigerish nature of the excitable Frenchman is roused he is capable of a savage cruelty very near akin to that of the wild beast to which he has been compared.—Cornhill Magazine.

Satan as a Landlord.

There is only one spot on the earth's surface that has actually been willed, deeded and bequeathed to his satanic majesty. This spot lies 4 1/4 miles south of Helsingfors, Finland.

A few years ago Lara Huilariene died in the little town of Pieltjarvi, in the above named country, leaving considerable property in the shape of landed estate. How he had come into possession of so much land no one seemed to know, but as he was a very bad citizen it was generally admitted that he was in league with wintahausu (satan) and that they had many business deals with each other.

This somewhat startling opinion was verified when old Huilariene found a certified warranty deed which deeded to satan all his earthly possessions.

The will was to the same effect. The family have repeatedly tried to break the will, but so far, has been unsuccessful. Thus the records plainly show that his sulphuric majesty has a legal right and title to some excellent grounds in the near vicinity of Helsingfors.

The simple people of the neighborhood have changed the course of the road which formerly skirted the Huilariene homestead and declare that they would not enter the possessions of Satan & Co. for all the money that the three estates would bring.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Wych" Hazel, Not "Witch" Hazel.

The correct name for Hamamelis virginica is not witch hazel, but wych hazel. Our plant has no connection with the magic of the water hunter. The blackthorn of England, Prunus spinosa, was the wood used in these divinations, or whatever these superstitious practices may be termed. Hazel had a very wide meaning in the olden times, and the elm, as well as the nut now known as such, was hazel. One of these elms, now known as Ulmus montana, was the favorite wood for making wyches, or provision chests, and was therefore known as the wych hazel. In the present day it is the wych elm. Our hamamelis received from the early settlers the name of wych hazel from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wych hazel or elm of the old world. Language reformers imagining that wych should be spelled witch are responsible for the confusion. Wych hazel is the correct term for our plant.—Meehan's Monthly.

Health Before Beauty.

Two Irishmen who had not met for years ran across each other in Derby, and after a period of handshaking adjourned for some moist congratulations.

"Long time since we met, Pat, isn't it? Great lot of things have happened since then."

"Yes, indeed. Look at meself. Sure, it's married I am," replied Pat.

"You don't tell me."

"Faith, and Oi've got a fine, healthy bhoey, and the neighbors say he is the very picture of me."

O'Grady looked at Pat, who wasn't built on the lines of a prize beauty.

"Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?"—New York World.

As Spain sees Teddy.

A Madrid paper informs its readers that "the commander in chief of the American army is one Ted Roosevelt, formerly a New York policeman," who was "born near Haarlem," "emigrated to America when young," was educated at "Harvard academy, a commercial school" (there being "no universities or colleges in America"), and that his "bodyguard" is "fittingly termed rough rioters."

Dawson City Prices.

Here is a recent bill of fare of a Dawson City restaurant: Coffee or tea, 75 cents a cup; pie, 75 cents a piece; porridge, \$1.75 a plate; soup, \$1 a plate; sandwiches, 75 cents each; steak, \$3; a portion of candied fruit, \$1; whisky, 50 cents a glass; complete table d'hôte meal, half an ounce of gold.

Carries His Hatchet In His Boot Leg.

In some places men carry bowie knives and guns in their boot legs. One may meet in Fulton fish market in this city a man carrying a hatchet in his boot leg, but the hatchet is for peaceful purposes. It is an implement much used in the market for opening and for nailing up boxes and barrels in which fish are packed, and the boot leg seems to be the handiest place to carry it.—New York Sun.

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HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

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WATER AND TELEPHONE

Gave the Board of Education Subjects

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Now, after many years, I find it difficult to understand—or indeed almost to

realize—that many of those then shouting so enthusiastically for joy are the same people who lately yelled with savage fury: "A bas l'empire! A bas l'impératrice!"

Equally mad was the enthusiasm, equally mad the delight, when the prince imperial was baptized, and equally mad were the howls of fury against the whole imperial family when the sad news came of the reverse the imperial army had suffered when battle after battle had been lost.

Some of the noblest, the most generous, the most self devoted men I have ever known in the course of a somewhat long life I have found among Frenchmen—men quite worthy to be classed among the grandest heroes of antiquity. But there is a reverse side to the medal, and when the tigerish nature of the excitable Frenchman is roused he is capable of a savage cruelty very near akin to that of the wild beast to which he has been compared.—Cornhill Magazine.

Satan as a Landlord.

There is only one spot on the earth's surface that has actually been willed, deeded and bequeathed to his satanic majesty. This spot lies 4½ miles south of Helsingfors, Finland.

A few years ago Lara Huilariene died in the little town of Pielisjarvi, in the above named country, leaving considerable property in the shape of landed estate. How he had come into possession of so much land no one seemed to know, but as he was a very bad citizen it was generally admitted that he was in league with wintahausu (satan) and that they had many business deals with each other.

This somewhat startling opinion was verified when old Huilariene found a certified warranty deed which deeded to satan all his earthly possessions.

The will was to the same effect. The family have repeatedly tried to break the will, but so far, has been unsuccessful. Thus the records plainly show that his sulphuric majesty has a legal right and title to some excellent grounds in the near vicinity of Helsingfors.

The simple people of the neighborhood have changed the course of the road which formerly skirted the Huilariene homestead and declare that they would not enter the possessions of Satan & Co. for all the money that the three estates would bring.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Wych" Hazel, Not "Witch" Hazel.

The correct name for Hamamelis virginica is not witch hazel, but wych hazel. Our plant has no connection with the magic of the water hunter. The blackthorn of England, Prunus spinosa, was the wood used in these divinations, or whatever these superstitious practices may be termed. Hazel had a very wide meaning in the olden times, and the elm, as well as the nut now known as such, was hazel. One of these elms, now known as Ulmus montana, was the favorite wood for making wyes, or provision chests, and was therefore known as the wych hazel. In the present day it is the wych elm. Our hamamelis received from the early settlers the name of wych hazel from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wych hazel or elm of the old world. Language reformers imagining that wych should be spelled witch are responsible for the confusion. Wych hazel is the correct term for our plant.—Meehan's Monthly.

Health Before Beauty.

Two Irishmen who had not met for years ran across each other in Derby, and after a period of handshaking adjourned for some moist congratulations.

"Long time since we met, Pat, isn't it? Great lot of things have happened since then."

"Yes, indeed. Look at meself. Sure, it's married I am," replied Pat.

"You don't tell me."

"Faith, and Oi've got a fine, healthy boy, and the neighbors say he is the very picture of me."

O'Grady looked at Pat, who wasn't built on the lines of a prize beauty.

"Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?"—New York World.

As Spain sees Teddy.

A Madrid paper informs its readers that "the commander in chief of the American army is one Ted Roosevelt, formerly a New York policeman," who was "born near Haarlem," "emigrated to America when young," was educated at "Harvard academy, a commercial school" (there being "no universities or colleges in America"), and that his "bodyguard" is "fittily termed rough rioters."

Dawson City Prices.

Here is a recent bill of fare of a Dawson City restaurant: Coffee or tea, 75 cents a cup; pie, 75 cents a piece; porridge, \$1.75 a plate; soup, \$1 a plate; sandwiches, 75 cents each; steak, \$3; a portion of candied fruit, \$1; whisky, 50 cents a glass; complete table d'hôte meal, half an ounce of gold.

Carries His Hatchet In His Boot Leg.

In some places men carry bowie knives and guns in their boot legs. One may meet in Fulton fish market in this city a man carrying a hatchet in his boot leg, but the hatchet is for peaceful purposes. It is an implement much used in the market for opening and for nailing up boxes and barrels in which fish are packed, and the boot leg seems to be the handiest place to carry it.—New York Sun.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSING, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work. No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type. Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses. The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.
The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.
HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or 8 in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davidson, of East End, a son.

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Joseph Geon is still suffering severely with his hand, and today the physicians amputated another joint of one finger that was injured by the accident.

The funeral of Van Reed took place this afternoon from his late residence near Hookstown, and was largely attended. Interment was made at Mill Creek cemetery.

Edward Geisse is ill at his home in Calcutta road suffering from an operation he had performed last week. The surgeon was successful in his work and he will soon recover.

The young man with a sore foot who applied for aid at the mayor's office, yesterday, and was sent to the office of the township trustees, did not show up at the latter place, and it is probable his story was a fake.

This morning the following people left for Detroit, Port Huron and Mackinac: Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cloran, Mr. and Mrs. Rigot. At Port Huron the party will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

Business at the freight depot continues to be good, and yesterday about 14 cars were loaded and sent out from the out-bound platform. Receipts continue to be on the increase, and considering that the potteries have been closed down recently business is very good.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit association of the towns along the Cleveland and Pittsburg road held their annual outing at Rock Point today. A special train composed of 15 coaches passed through the city at 8:10 this morning. A large number of people from this city attended.

DEWEY IS FIRM.

Regulated Manila Harbor In Spite of German Objection.

CRUISER IRENE HALTED.

The Hugh McCulloch Sent a Shot Across Her Bow.

COMMANDER'S PROTEST FAILED.

It Is Reported That When the German Admiral Asked the Captain of a British Vessel What He Would Do If the Germans Interfered With the Bombardment of Manila, the Britisher Replied That Only Himself and Dewey Knew Aguinaldo's Proposal.

LONDON, July 19.—A Hongkong correspondent says:

"The United States dispatchboat fired a shot across the bow of the German warship Irene and brought her to for violating a harbor regulation. The protest of the commander to Admiral Dewey failed."

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British steamer Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

MANILA, July 13, via Hongkong, July 19.—An important interview has been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgents' representatives urged General Augusti to surrender the city, assuring that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment and slaughter would follow.

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards in the Philippines, under a republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachment are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

DUFFIELD HAS YELLOW FEVER.

A Report Received Regarding the General's Illness.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following telegram was received from Dr. Lagarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated Sunday, but did not come to hand until yesterday:

"General Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital but is doing nicely; much better today."

SOLDIERS DOARDED A TRANSPORT.

The Vessel Expected to Sail for Manila Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Camp Merritt is gradually growing smaller. Yesterday 1,500 men, representing the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila via Honolulu.

The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers and showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot.

TURBULENCE IN SPAIN.

People Rebelling Against Certain Taxes in Rural Districts.

MADRID, July 19.—The increase in the Ootroi rates or duties on produce taken into the towns is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder.

The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

The largest gold coin in the world is the British 5 sovereign piece; the smallest is coined in Persia and has a value of only 44 cents.

ROSARY BEADS.

They Were In Use Among the Hindoos Before the Era of Buddha.

The prevailing idea in regard to a rosary is that it belongs solely to followers of the Catholic religion. But take away the cross that is hanging to the beads and we find that one must turn to the dim, mysterious east for the origin of the rosary, for it is among the temples of India, China and Japan that the first sign of the practice is to be found. Ancient pictures of the Hindoo gods depict them with chaplets of beads in their hands, and it is believed that this method of keeping count of their many prayers was in use among the Hindoos before the era of Buddha, or at least B. C. 500.

The use of the rosary seems especially suited to an eastern clime and to the repose of an oriental mind. The Buddhists are fond of using very smooth beads of glass, polished jade or coral, and it has been thought that the smooth, cool beads gliding through their fingers as they murmur the holy name for thousands of times help them to arrive at that state of holy abstraction from earthly things which is so much prized among the followers of Buddha.

The favorite Japanese rosaries are made of polished wood, crystal, onyx and chased silver, and the Japanese Buddhists repeat in endless devotion "Namu Amida Butsu" ("Save us, Buddha"), while their Chinese brothers have the blessed name "O-Mi-to-fu" forever on their lips. A rosary of very great size was recently brought from a temple in Kyoto, Japan. The largest bead is about six inches in diameter, and the rosary entire is about 24 feet long. The huge beads are of dark brown polished wood. They are hollow and have each a figure of a god inside the little shrine, which can be seen through a lattice of brass work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FALSIFIED HER AGE.

A Court Trial That Disclosed a Queer Phase of Russian Society.

Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Engalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to life-long internment in the province of Olonetz for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gayeties and temptations a too careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess' certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

The Prince Engalytcheff, who was cited as a witness by the prosecutor, said that whether his bride was 20 years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he has known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused princess on the "trivial charge about a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile.

Princes evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.—New York Times.

A Dismal Ending.

Two Detroit merchants were sitting on adjacent stools and taking a 15 cent lunch, when one asked the other if he consulted his wife in his business affairs.

"Can't do it," was the response. "I've tried it a dozen times a month for years, but it always winds up just about as it did yesterday. I asked her if she thought she could discuss a little matter of business calmly and dispassionately. She said she could, but had never known me to be able to do so. I complimented her sarcastically on her 'angelic' temper, and she at once accused me of being angry. I told her that I was regarded among men as having a very equable disposition and that my employees called me Old Suavity. She called attention to the fact that her pet dog, that weighs about a pound, was called Danger. Then I told her straight from the shoulder that I declined to be made angry by her taunts and odious comparisons, but served pointed notice that I was going to have the respect due the head of the house. She laughed cheerily and declared that I was entirely too touchy."

"But what about the business conference?"

"Oh, I slammed the door and left."

—Detroit Free Press.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

A Spanish Report Says Seven Warships Bombarded the Place.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued forth for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

BECAME A CATHOLIC.

Episcopal Clergyman of Rochester Will Study for the Priesthood.

PARIS, July 19.—The Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopal rector at Rochester, has been received into the Roman Catholic church by the Passionists at the Church of St. Joseph.

He has had an audience with Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, who will confirm him to-day, assisted by the Very Rev. Osmond Cooke and Rev. Guthbert Turner. Mr. Turner will study for the priesthood at Rome.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 11 hits and 1 error. Batteries: Donahue and Murphy; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Hunt. Attendance, 3,373.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 3 runs, 7 hits and 5 errors. Batteries: Hughes and Clarke; Kilroy and Chance. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 1,345.
At Boston—Boston, 6 runs, 12 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 2 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries: Willis and Bergen; Rhines and Schriver. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 1,300.
At New York—New York, 5 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 1 run, 1 hit and 5 errors. Batteries: Seymour and Grady; Fraser and Kittredge. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 900.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7 runs, 12 hits and 8 errors; St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 5 errors. Batteries: Kennedy and Ryan; Sudhoff and Clements. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 500.
At Washington—Washington, 2 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 2 runs, 11 hits and 8 errors. Batteries: Mercer and Kinslow; Young and Zimmer. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 800.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	52	27	.658	Pittsburg	40	36	.522
Boston	49	28	.636	Phila	33	40	.452
Cleveland	46	29	.613	Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Baltimore	45	29	.608	Wash	29	46	.387
Chicago	45	35	.561	Louisville	24	54	.308
New York	40	35	.533	St. Louis	24	57	.296

Games Scheduled For Today.

Chicago at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia and Cleveland at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits, 4 errors; Youngstown, 3 runs, 12 hits, 4 errors. Batteries: Streitt and Lattimer; Alloway, Knepper and Schrecongost.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 7 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors; Mansfield, 6 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries: Wayne and Cote; Kellum and Belt.
At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 6 hits, 6 errors; New Castle, 6 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors. Batteries: Dolan and Graffius; Guese and Zinram.
At Toledo—Toledo, 8 runs, 14 hits, 0 errors; Ft. Wayne, 1 hit, 9 runs, 0 errors. Batteries: Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Herr and Campbell.

THE MARKETS.

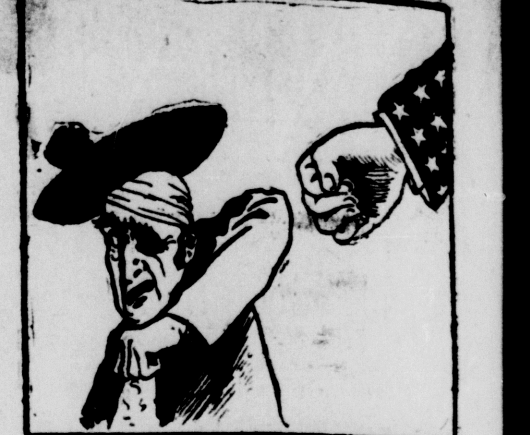
PITTSBURG, July 18.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76¢/78¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 42¢/42½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½¢/39¢; high mixed, shelled, 37¢/38¢.
OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32¢/32½¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 31¢/31½¢; extra No. 3 white, 30½¢/31¢; light mixed, 29¢/30¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50/10.00; No. 2, \$8.50/9.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$5.50/6.00; packing, \$6.00/6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$5.50/6.00; wagon hay, \$9.50/10.00 for timothy.
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65¢/75¢ per pair; small, 50¢/60¢; spring chickens, \$1.50/3.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢/50¢ per pair; turkeys, 70¢/80¢ per pound; geese, 50¢/70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢/12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 10¢/12¢; ducks, 11¢/12¢; turkeys, 14¢/15¢; geese, 7¢/8¢.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19¢/19½¢; extra creamery, 18¢/18½¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 15¢/15½¢; country roll, 11¢/12¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢/10¢.
CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make 8¢/9¢; new Ohio, full cream, 7¢/8¢; de skims, 7¢/7½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢/12½¢; limburger, new, 9¢/10¢; Ohio Swiss; in tubs 11¢/12¢; block, 10¢/11¢.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢/12½¢; candled, 13¢/13½¢.

PITTSBURG, July 18.

CATTLE—The receipts were 52 loads; market strong. We quote: Extra, \$4.90/5.00; prime, \$4.75/4.85; good, \$4.65/4.75; tidy, \$4.60/4.65; fair, \$4.25/4.40; common, \$3.80/4.00; fat oxen, \$2.25/4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00/4.00; good fresh cows, \$3.50/4.50; common to good fresh cows and springers \$2.00/3.50.
HOGS—The receipts were fair, 25 loads or sale; market active and higher. Best grades \$4.10/4.15; common to fair, \$3.95/4.05; pigs \$3.80/4.12½; good roughs, \$3.40/3.60; common to fair, \$2.50/3.40.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 20 loads; market steady on sheep, lower on lambs. We quote the following: Choice, \$4.00/4.55; good \$4.00/4.55; fair, \$3.90/4.40; common, \$3.50/4.00 yearlings, \$4.00/4.35; spring lambs, \$5.00/5.75; veal calves, \$5.50/6.00; heavy and thin calves \$4.00/5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

HOGS—Market active at \$3.25/4.00.
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75/4.85.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.50/4.00. Lambs—Market steady at 4.25/6.00.
New York, July 18.
WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 80¢/80½¢ f. o. b. export, export grade prompt, 81¢ f. o. b. export, export and July.
CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 39¢ f. o. b. export.
OATS—Spot market strong; No. 2, 27½¢/27¾¢; No. 2 white, 90¢.
CATTLE—Cables weak. Live cattle, 11¢/11½¢ per pound, dressed weight; tops, 12¢ refrigerator beef, 9¢/10¢ per pound.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep active and steady; lambs in good demand but 15¢/20¢ lower. Sheep, \$3.00/3.50; lambs, \$5.00/5.50; culls, \$4.50.
HOGS—Market firmer at \$4.25/4.50.



QUICK and EFFECTIVE.

When Uncle Sam gets around to deliver a blow, he makes that blow count. He doesn't make any false motions—every blow leaves its mark. Such are the blows with which we are making it decidedly unpleasant for competition. Everyone makes our supremacy more marked. There are other jewelers of course, but this scientific accuracy of our work and our very low prices puts us far in the lead.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON
J. M. KELLY, O. C. VODREY
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

IF YOU WANT A House

and lot, farm or building site, or a business opportunity, see me. I make a specialty of such things. Can suit you in kind, location, price and terms at all times.

Elijah W. Hill, J. P.

Fire Insurance and Real Estate,
105 Sixth Street.

H. A. MOWS, L. LODGE RIDDLE

MOWLS & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUSTON BLOCK, LISBON, OHIO

GO TO HASSEY'S

—For The—

Original BOSS ICE CREAM.
All Flavors. 206 Sixth Street.

Dr. J. N. VODREY DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,
DIAMOND.

Dr. Geo. D. Arnum, Surgeon Dentist.

Specialties: Crown and Bridge Work, and Preservation of the Natural Teeth.
Syndicate Bldg., Sixth St.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

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The Labor day committee will meet this evening and hold an important session. Sub-committees will be appointed to look after the celebration.

Joseph Geon is still suffering severely with his hand, and today the physicians amputated another joint of one finger that was injured by the accident.

The funeral of Van Reed took place this afternoon from his late residence near Hookstown, and was largely attended. Interment was made at Mill Creek cemetery.

Edward Gelase is ill at his home in Calcutta road suffering from an operation he had performed last week. The surgeon was successful in his work and he will soon recover.

The young man with a sore foot who applied for aid at the mayor's office, yesterday, and was sent to the office of the township trustees, did not show up at the latter place, and it is probable his story was a fake.

This morning the following people left for Detroit, Port Huron and Mackinac: Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cloran, Mr. and Mrs. Rigot. At Port Huron the party will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

Business at the freight depot continues to be good, and yesterday about 14 cars were loaded and sent out from the out-bound platform. Receipts continue to be on the increase, and considering that the potteries have been closed down recently business is very good.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit association of the towns along the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road held their annual outing at Rock Point today. A special train composed of 15 coaches passed through the city at 8:10 this morning. A large number of people from this city attended.

DEWEY IS FIRM.

Regulated Manila Harbor In Spite of German Objection.

CRUISER IRENE HALTED.

The Hugh McCulloch Sent a Shot Across Her Bow.

COMMANDER'S PROTEST FAILED.

It is Reported That When the German Admiral Asked the Captain of a British Vessel What He Would Do If the Germans Interfered With the Bombardment of Manila, the Britisher Replied That Only Himself and Dewey Knew Aguinaldo's Proposal.

LONDON, July 19.—A Hongkong correspondent says:

"The United States dispatchboat fired a shot across the bow of the German warship Irene and brought her to for violating a harbor regulation. The protest of the commander to Admiral Dewey failed."

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British steamer Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

MANILA, July 13, via Hongkong, July 19.—An important interview has been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgents' representatives urged General Augusti to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment and slaughter would follow.

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards in the Philippines, under a republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachment are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

DUFFIELD HAS YELLOW FEVER.

A Report Received Regarding the General's Illness.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following telegram was received from Dr. Lagarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated Sunday, but did not come to hand until yesterday:

"General Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital but is doing nicely; much better today."

SOLDIERS DOARDED A TRANSPORT.

The Vessel Expected to Sail for Manila Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Camp Merritt is gradually growing smaller. Yesterday 1,500 men, representing the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila via Honolulu.

The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers and showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot.

TURBULENCE IN SPAIN.

People Rebelling Against Certain Taxes in Rural Districts.

MADRID, July 19.—The increase in the Octroi rates or duties on produce taken into the towns is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder.

The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

The largest gold coin in the world is the British 5 sovereign piece; the smallest is coined in Persia and has a value of only 44 cents.

ROSARY BEADS.

They Were In Use Among the Hindoos Before the Era of Buddha.

The prevailing idea in regard to a rosary is that it belongs solely to followers of the Catholic religion. But take away the cross that is hanging to the beads and we find that one must turn to the dim, mysterious east for the origin of the rosary, for it is among the temples of India, China and Japan that the first sign of the practice is to be found. Ancient pictures of the Hindoo gods depict them with chaplets of beads in their hands, and it is believed that this method of keeping count of their many prayers was in use among the Hindoos before the era of Buddha, or at least B. C. 500.

The use of the rosary seems especially suited to an eastern clime and to the repose of an oriental mind. The Buddhists are fond of using very smooth beads of glass, polished jade or coral, and it has been thought that the smooth, cool beads gliding through their fingers as they murmur the holy name for thousands of times help them to arrive at that state of holy abstraction from earthly things which is so much prized among the followers of Buddha.

The favorite Japanese rosaries are made of polished wood, crystal, onyx and chased silver, and the Japanese Buddhists repeat in endless devotion "Namu Amida Butsu" ("Save us, Buddha"), while their Chinese brothers have the blessed name "O-Mi-to-fu" forever on their lips. A rosary of very great size was recently brought from a temple in Kyoto, Japan. The largest bead is about six inches in diameter, and the rosary entire is about 24 feet long. The huge beads are of dark brown polished wood. They are hollow and have each a figure of a god inside the little shrine, which can be seen through a lattice of brass work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FALSIFIED HER AGE.

A Court Trial That Disclosed a Queer Phase of Russian Society.

Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Engalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to life-long internment in the province of Olenetz for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gayeties and temptations a too careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess' certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

The Prince Engalytcheff, who was cited as a witness by the prosecutor, said that whether his bride was 20 years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he has known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused princess on the "trivial charge about a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile.

Princes evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.—New York Times.

A Dismal Ending.

Two Detroit merchants were sitting on adjacent stools and taking a 15 cent lunch, when one asked the other if he consulted his wife in his business affairs.

"Can't do it," was the response. "I've tried it a dozen times a month for years, but it always winds up just about as it did yesterday. I asked her if she thought she could discuss a little matter of business calmly and dispassionately. She said she could, but had never known me to be able to do so. I complimented her sarcastically on her 'angelic' temper, and she at once accused me of being angry. I told her that I was regarded among men as having a very equable disposition and that my employees called me Old Snavity. She called attention to the fact that her pet dog, that weighs about a pound, was called Danger. Then I told her straight from the shoulder that I declined to be made angry by her taunts and odious comparisons, but served pointed notice that I was going to have the respect due the head of the house. She laughed cheerily and declared that I was entirely too touchy."

"But what about the business conference?"

"Oh, I slammed the door and left."

—Detroit Free Press.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

A Spanish Report Says Seven Warships Bombaraded the Place.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued forth for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

BECAME A CATHOLIC.

Episcopal Clergyman of Rochester Will Study for the Priesthood.

PARIS, July 19.—The Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopal rector at Rochester, has been received into the Roman Catholic church by the Passionists at the Church of St. Joseph.

He has had an audience with Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, who will confirm him to-day, assisted by the Very Rev. Osmond Cooke and Rev. Guthbert Turner. Mr. Turner will study for the priesthood at Rome.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 11 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Donahue and Murphy; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Hunt. Attendance, 3,373.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 3 runs, 7 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Hughes and Clarke; Kilroy and Chance. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 1,345.

At Boston—Boston, 6 runs, 12 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 2 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Willis and Bergen; Rhines and Schriver. Umpires, Snyder and Connelly. Attendance, 1,900.

At New York—New York, 5 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 1 run, 1 hit and 8 errors. Batteries, Seymour and Grady; Fraser and Kittredge. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 900.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7 runs, 12 hits and 8 errors; St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Kennedy and Ryan; Sudhoff and Clements. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 500.

At Washington—Washington, 2 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 2 runs, 11 hits and 8 errors. Batteries, Mercer and Kinslow; Young and Zimmer. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 800.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	52	27	.553	Pittsburg	40	36	.520
Boston	49	28	.539	Phila	33	40	.450
Cleveland	46	29	.613	Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Baltimore	45	29	.608	Washington	29	46	.387
Chicago	45	35	.561	Louisville	24	54	.306
New York	40	35	.533	St. Louis	24	57	.296

Games Scheduled For Today.

Chicago at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia and Cleveland at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits, 4 errors; Youngstown, 5 runs, 12 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Streit and Lattimer; Alloway, Knapper and Schrecongost.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 7 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors; Mansfield, 6 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Wayne and Cote; Kellum and Belt.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 6 hits, 4 errors; New Castle, 6 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Dolan and Graffius; Guesse and Zinman.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8 runs, 14 hits, 0 errors; Ft. Wayne, 1 hit, 9 runs, 0 errors. Batteries—Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Merr and Campbell.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 42¢42¢; No. 2 yellow, 38¢42¢; high mixed, 37¢42¢.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 33¢42¢; No. 2 white, 31¢42¢; extra No. 3 white, 30¢42¢; light mixed, 29¢42¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 39.50¢10.00; No. 2, 38.50¢10.00; No. 1 clover mixed, 35.50¢10.00; packing wagon hay, 39.50¢10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65¢75¢ per pair; small, 50¢60¢; spring chickens, 41.50¢3.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢50¢ per pair; turkeys, 70¢90¢ per pound; geese, 50¢70¢ per pair.

Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 10¢12¢; ducks, 11¢12¢; turkeys, 14¢15¢; geese, 7¢8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19¢19¢; extra creamery, 18¢18¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 15¢15¢; country roll, 11¢12¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢10¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make 8¢42¢; new Ohio, full cream, 7¢42¢; de skims, 7¢42¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢12¢; Limburger, new, 9¢10¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs 11¢12¢; block, 10¢11¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢12¢; candled, 13¢13¢.

PITTSBURG, July 18.

CATTLE—The receipts were 52 loads market strong. We quote: Extra, 44.90¢50.00; prime, 44.75¢45.35; good, 44.50¢44.75; tidy, 44.50¢44.65; fair, 44.25¢44.40; common, 43.80¢44.00; fat oxen, 42.25¢44.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, 42.00¢44.00; good fresh cows, 35.00¢45.00; common to good fresh cows and springers 32.00¢35.00.

HOGS—The receipts were fair, 25 loads or sale; market active and higher. Best grades 44.10¢44.15; common to fair, 43.95¢44.05; pigs 43.80¢44.12¢; good roughs, 43.40¢43.60; common to fair, 42.50¢43.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 20 loads market steady on sheep, lower on lambs. We quote the following: Choice, 44.60¢44.65; good 44.60¢44.55; fair, 44.20¢44.40; common, 43.50¢44.00 yearlings, 44.00¢44.85; spring lambs, 45.00¢45.75; veal calves, 45.50¢46.00; heavy and thin calves 44.00¢45.00.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

HOGS—Market active at 43.25¢44.00. CATTLE—Market steady at 42.75¢44.35. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at 42.50¢44.00. Lambs—Market steady at 42.50¢46.00.

New York, July 18.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 80¢42¢; f. o. b. afloat, export grade prompt, 84¢ f. o. b. afloat, export and July.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 39¢ f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market strong; No. 2, 27¢42¢; No. 2 white, 30¢.



QUICK and EFFECTIVE.

When Uncle Sam gets around to deliver blow, he makes that blow count. He doesn't make any false motions—every blow leaves its mark. Such are the blows with which we are making it decidedly unpleasant for competition. Everyone makes our supremacy more marked. There are other jewelers of course, but this scientific accuracy of our work and our very low prices puts us far in the lead.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

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The First National Bank of East Liverpool, O.

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Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the
News Review.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 34.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

TWO CENTS

FOR PORTO RICO.

General Miles Started With Part of His Troops.

MAY LAND IN FEW DAYS.

Estimated That He Will Reach Point of Debarkation Tomorrow Night.

MORE TROOPS TO FOLLOW.

The Expedition to Comprise About 30,000 Men, Which Will Be Swelled to About 40,000, and If Necessary to About 70,000—A Lot of Heavy and Light Artillery to Go From Tampa and Some From Chickamauga—General Brooke to Be Second in Command.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way, General Miles with some artillery and troops sailing yesterday for



ENTRANCE TO MORRO CASTLE, SAN JUAN.

Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the plans for this expedition, and form the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago.

First, there will be practically no naval convoys; the navy department has declared that they are unnecessary, that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare thrust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered in Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements. General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant.

General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by tomorrow night at the point selected for the landing, and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him.

The distance from Charleston is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the First brigade of the First division of the First army corps, and are commanded by Brigadier General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 men and, if necessary, to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time. The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under command of General Rodgers. The expedition will be particularly strong with artillery, as some of that at Santiago commanded by General Randolph is to be drawn upon.

The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps, under Major General Copinger, comprising the Second division, under Brigadier General Simon Snyder, and made up of the First brigade, Brigadier General Schwan, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry; Second brigade, Brigadier General Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, Brigadier

Gen. Hudson, Third Pennsylvania; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and First Ohio; Third division, Brigadier General Kline commanding; First brigade, Colonel C. L. Keenan, Fifth Ohio, First Florida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brigadier General Lincoln, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Colonel Noyes, Fifth United States and detachments of First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry and eight troops of rough riders; artillery brigade, General Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon.

General Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, the First. These are (in addition to General Ernst's command at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, General Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Colonel J. S. Oulver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois; Second division, Colonel J. S. Poland commanding, First brigade, Brigadier General C. T. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second brigade, General McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia; Third brigade, Brigadier General Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight six-pounders. Secretary Long said yesterday afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

COL. BRYAN ENROUTE.

The Nebraska Colonel and Troops Going to Jacksonville to Join Lee.

OMAHA, July 19.—Colonel William J. Bryan's regiment has at last started for the front and the late presidential candidate, in his soldier uniform, is enroute to Jacksonville, where Colonel Bryan and his regiment will be under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Bright and early yesterday orders were issued by Colonel Bryan to the soldiers of his regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteer infantry, to be ready to move on 30 minutes' notice, and from that time until the last man stepped on board all was hurry and bustle.

Colonel Bryan, his staff and the second battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington road and will be transferred to the Illinois Central at Mendota, Ill., thence over the Illinois Central to Duquoin, Ill., and from there to Martin. They will then take the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad to Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, and thence over the Central of Georgia railroad to Albany, and from there they will take the Plant system to Jacksonville. Major McClay with the Third battalion went east over the Rock Island. The first battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Viquain, go via St. Louis. The regiment will be reunited at Nashville.

NORTON AND HOAR.

Former Replies to the Latter, Who Again Strikes Back.

BOSTON, July 19.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, formerly of Harvard college, in reply to Senator Hoar, who attacked the professor in an address recently, made public yesterday a statement in which he said that Senator Hoar's criticism was based on garbled sentences from an account in a western newspaper of an interview with Prof. Norton, dishonorably obtained and incorrectly reported. Prof. Norton added, in part: "I did say to the youth of this university that this war with Spain was 'inglorious,' and as it was for the accomplishment of ends unnecessary to us as a nation, it was 'needless' and consequently 'criminal.'"

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19.—Upon receipt of a reply from Professor Norton, Senator Hoar yesterday made public a letter in which he says to Professor Norton in part:

"Whether they are literally represented or not they are in general accord, I am sorry to say, with the sentiments I am constantly in the habit of hearing of as coming from you, both in public utterance and private speech, and of the style with which I used to be not unfamiliar when I occasionally met you. All lovers of Harvard and all lovers of the country have felt for a long time that your relations to the university made your influence bad for the college and bad for the youth of the country."

WAR TARIFF FOR SANTIAGO.

It Went Into Effect Today—Some Features of the System.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect today. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

The new tariff abolishes the discriminative tariff now in operation there, the rates for different countries

at Cuban ports varying. This country took as its basis the rates accorded products of Spain and applies them to all countries, not even excepting the United States. The most important change effected is a reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more on ships which go in and out of the port from the present rate of \$1 a ton to a rate of 20 cents per ton. This old prohibitive tonnage tariff under the Spanish custom has been additional to the customs duties.

In contrast to the 30 cent rate declared for Santiago is our own tonnage duty of 3 cents and that of most of the other countries of three or four times that much. The heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban products and the 5 cent export tax on iron ore are retained for a while at least.

Mosquito Fleet to Be Disbanded.

BOSTON, July 19.—It was learned at the navyyard yesterday that the so-called "mosquito fleet" of coast defense vessels is to be disbanded and all the 29 vessels of various types attached to it at present, except the monitors, sent to Cuba or southern waters.

TO HUNT SPANIARDS.

Shafter's March May Not End Until He Reaches Havana—Santiago to Be Guarded.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It has been finally decided that none of the troops that participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedition. There are two reasons for this—first, the men have suffered severely from hardship, the climate and from fevers and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also still another reason, a purely military one: Ten thousand Spanish soldiers are at Holguin, Manzanillo, and other points within striking distance of Santiago and might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place was left insufficiently protected. Therefore Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found, and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

It will be difficult, however, for the Spanish forces to get from Holguin or Manzanillo, as the roads are impassable for an army large enough to make an attempt to retake Santiago, and in any event, it is said, control of Santiago harbor by the American forces gives the Americans the key to the situation, as the guns of the warships in the inner harbor can command all the approaches to the town. It was this which made the approach of the American land forces so difficult while Cervera's fleet was in the harbor, and which left Santiago helpless and ready to surrender as soon as Cervera's fleet departed. It is probable that several of our ships will be stationed within the harbor, sufficiently off the city to avoid contagion and yet near enough to give complete defense in case an effort is made by the Spaniards to repossess the city.

A HOME FOR CERVERA.

Movement on Foot to Present the Admiral One on Tampa Bay.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 19.—A movement was started here yesterday to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa bay in recognition of his humane and chivalric treatment of Hobson and his crew, and a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

ANNAPOLIS, July 19.—Admiral Cervera and his fellow officers are evidently determined to take full advantage of the liberties which, though they are prisoners, are freely accorded them, and yesterday the figures of the Spanish soldiers were familiar in the streets of Annapolis. They made a round of the principal stores in the city, purchasing articles of apparel, returning to the academy bearing bundles of various sizes and shapes.

SENATOR KENNEY'S TRIAL.

Former Cashier Said He Seemed Disposed to Use Bank's Funds Too Freely.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The defense rested its case yesterday in the trial of Senator Kenney and the government began testimony in rebuttal.

William N. Boggs was called, and testified to discrepancies in the statement of Senator Kenney as to Boggs' resources in 1896. Considerable time was taken up with testimony as to the witness' loss on Bay State gas. Boggs contradicted Mr. Kenney's testimony in a number of minor particulars.

J. H. Bateman, formerly cashier of the bank, stated that he had issued special orders to Boggs not to allow overdrafts in the accounts of Mr. Kenney and others. When pressed for his reasons for issuing the order, the witness said that Mr. Kenney seemed to show a disposition to use the funds of the bank somewhat too freely.

The Weather.

Fair, except showers near the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

RULE SANTIAGO.

Instructions For the Task Sent Shafter.

PREPARED BY PRESIDENT.

As Lenient Governing as Possible Is Ordered.

PORTS OF PROVINCE TO BE OPEN.

Neutral Nations to Be Allowed to Conduct Trade, Except in Goods Contraband of War—Taxes to Be Collected For the Local Government Expenses Property Public and Private Not to Be Confiscated, Except Under Military Necessity—Other Instructions by President

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A staff paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued last night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides, in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin last night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military force at Santiago. The document says in part:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898. To the Secretary of War:

"Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

Further along he says: "The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, and as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief.

"The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order.

"It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity."

At another point the president says: "While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that

it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

THE RAID AGAINST SPAIN.

No Time Set For Watson's Departure. Threat of Spain Not Heeded.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move is drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long said yesterday that reported new lists of the ships of this squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

Secretary Long said yesterday that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

Brower's Grave Marked.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the few telegrams that came to the war department yesterday from the front was from an officer of the signal corps to General Greeley in reference to the grave of Mr. Brower, the postal official, formerly of Pennsylvania, who died near Santiago a few days ago. The dispatch simply stated that the grave had been marked so that it could be identified in the future.

ZOLA IS SENTENCED.

Got One Year to Prison and 3,000 Franks' Fine and Costs.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Zola and Perreaux were yesterday each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to 3,000 francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreaux, publisher of the *Aurore*, on the charge of libel, brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, adjourned from May 23, was resumed yesterday in the assize court. M. Labori raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the court overruled.

The public prosecutor charged M. Zola with shunning the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

The statement led to a great uproar in court and cries of "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" "Out of France with them!"

After the court had refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default and he and the defendants left the court. The trial then proceeded.

COLOMBIA HAS ACCEPTED.

The Incident Regarding the Italian Claim Considered Closed.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

The Italian foreign office learns from Washington that the Colombian government has accepted the award of \$250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the republic of Colombia, and they now consider the incident as closed.

The Catholic Summer School.

CLIFFHAVEN, N. Y., July 19.—The opening of the pedagogy course at the Champlain assembly yesterday marks a new era in the history of the Catholic summer school. A large number of teachers were already here, among them being W. H. Maxwell, superintendent public instruction of New York, who expresses himself as highly pleased with the progress of the school, and this new and necessary innovation for the benefit of school and college teachers.

German Baptist Young People.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The German Baptist Young People's union began a two days' convention yesterday with large attendance. The morning session was devoted to reports of the work of the societies. Yesterday afternoon the executive board of the union met and arranged a plan for the fall session which will be held at St. Louis in September.

During Our July Clearance Sale

of SHOES, and OXFORDS

we will save you from 25 cts. to \$1.50 per pair. Tan shoes at your own price. Come quick.

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

TO HELP OUR SOLDIERS

Ladies Organize a Branch of the Red Cross.

THE LADIES WHO WILL LEAD

Will Be Aided by a Committee Who Were Selected at the Meeting Last Evening. More Recruits Are Needed to Make the Movement Successful.

A branch of the Red Cross auxiliary was formed last evening at a meeting held in the parish hall of St. Stephen's church. In the neighborhood of 50 ladies were present. The following officers were chosen:

President, Mrs. E. Weary; vice president, Mrs. John N. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Walter B. Hill; treasurer, Miss E. Luthringer.

The following committee were chosen to aid the officers in the work:

Mrs. E. L. Trimmer, Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Miss M. E. Hazlett, Mrs. F. B. Vincent, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Miss Eva Wilson, Mrs. M. Kerr, Mrs. E. Agner, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. Founts, Miss Mary Vodrey, Miss Mary Jackman, Miss R. McCarran, Mrs. Emma Campbell, Mrs. T. Garner.

With the accomplishment of this business the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening at 6:45 o'clock when another session will be held. Much interest has already been manifested in the matter, but more members are needed to make it successful. All who desire to become members should notify Mrs. Walter B. Hill, secretary.

READY FOR THE GAME.

Phoenix Boys Held a Practice Last Evening.

The Phoenix club last evening practiced for their game tomorrow and showed up in excellent form. The lineup:

PHOENIX.	Position.	COLLEGE.
Herbert	Catcher	Davis
Davidson	Pitcher	O'Donnell
Harker	First	McNicol
Ansley	Second	Tarr
Wallace	Third	McCullough
Carey	Left	Headley
Vodrey	Right	Campbell
Cartwright	Middle	Fitzgerald
Hall	Right	Ford

The local baseball club are practicing daily for their game with Homestead and expect to win but not without a hard struggle.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Are Wanted For the Path to Spring Grove.

Homer Clark and family yesterday moved to the campground, and Samuel Ashbaugh and family moved today.

It is probable the patriotic festival to have been given at the ground will be postponed indefinitely.

An effort is being made to have electric lights placed along the path.

The ball game to be played this evening is attracting much attention, and will be attended by all the residents of the ground.

On the River.

The marks at the wharf today registered 21 inches and stationary. The rains at the headwaters of the streams were not of much consequence, and no rise is noticeable in the rivers. There may be a rise of a foot or more before the week is out, and if so the packets will resume their weekly trips.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES

IT DEPENDS NOT UPON YEARS, BUT UPON VITAL FORCE.

The Greatest Enemy to Long Life Is Self Indulgence — Why People of Advanced Age Should Eat Sparingly and Drink More Freely.

Some men are 20 years younger physically and mentally than others are at the same age. It is self evident that old age does not begin at any set time, so far as the divisions of time divide the periods of life, but that it has to do with that subtle agent known as the vital force, an acquaintance with which enables the analytical mind to become proficient in prognosis by weighing in the balance the vitality on the one side with the pathology on the other.

The indication of old age may be noticed by ocular inspection. The figure stoops, the walk is less elastic, the rounded figure gives place to the spare habit of body, the wrinkle of time mounts the cheek, while the frost of many winters mantles the brow. The typical healthy person who attains old age is spare of body, and old age emphasizes this fact by causing a paucity of adipose tissue. So the wrinkle of time, after all, is kindly in nature.

Physiologically we notice that a diminution of the physical energy is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the power to eliminate waste material from the body. Elasticity and strength give place to hardness and brittleness of nearly all the tissues of the body. The general health may be good, because there is a harmonious balance between the action of the nervous system and the circulatory system.

However, the former is less responsive to external stimulation, and the latter is less vigorous in old age. The vital processes conducted by the circulation, respiration and metabolic changes in the tissues are less active. There are diminished adaptability of the whole system to changes in the environment and less ability to meet the requirements of emergencies, such as sudden demands of muscular and mental strain.

The senile conditions and diseases are numerous and obvious—in the first place, weakened digestion and assimilation. The weakened vigor of the circulation and glandular system necessarily weakens the power of eliminating the excrementitious substances, which gives rise to pernicious nutrition, and that in turn is the cause of the tendency to develop malignant or benign growths in different parts of the body in old age.

The strong tendency to overeat and underdrink, together with the natural decline of functional power, gives rise to a condition of lithemia, which is the prime cause of the majority of deaths in old age. In the healthy state that great glandular furnace and chemical laboratory, the liver, is capable of transforming an excess of nitrogenous matter, which may result from metabolism of tissue or exist in the food consumed, into the highly soluble excrementitious substance known as urea. This excrement is eliminated from the blood mainly by the kidneys and to a much less extent by the skin.

Now, in old age, with the functional power and natural vitality on the wane, together with the strong tendency to overeat this function of the liver, we find this waste is not converted into urea, but into uric or lithic acid, a comparatively insoluble excrementitious and toxic substance, which if it appears in the blood in sufficient quantity and is long enough continued in circulation through the urinary tubules sets up irritation and inflammation, which inevitably impair the function of the renal epithelium, and we find this poisonous substance is not eliminated from the system, but accumulates in the blood.

This explains why old people are almost universally troubled with disease of the liver, kidneys, bladder and prostate gland. The unstable circulation, atheromatous changes and brittleness of the walls of the blood vessels, with the tendency to overtax the digestive apparatus, are the cause of many old people going to "that bourne from which no traveler returns" by the apoplectic route.

Hereditary diseases naturally manifest themselves when the vitality is below a certain level, so we are not surprised to find certain dyscrasia and latent tendencies manifesting themselves at this period of life, when the natural vitality is waning. The diseases most frequently found to be the cause of dissolution among the aged are pneumonia, diseases of the liver and urinary organs, consumption, cancer, apoplexy and gangrene.

The enemy to longevity, the author continues, is self indulgence. People who have reached an advanced age may prolong their lives and greatly add to the comfort of their declining years by diminishing the quantity of food ingested, thereby avoiding too large a residue of waste matter either in the intestinal canal or in the form of excrementitious matter in the blood.—Journal of American Medical Association.

Well Fed Fighters.

Says the London Chronicle: "Admiral Dewey's interruption of the battle of Manila bay to give his crews the opportunity of breaking their fast recalls our own 'glorious 1st of June,' when Earl Howe, before he gave the

French such a hammering off Ushant, hove to for an hour before attacking to permit of his men fortifying themselves for the coming fight with a good meal—a pause which caused much conjecture in the minds of the astonished French. It has ever been the Anglo-Saxon way to fight, if possible, on a full stomach. Wellington once said that if ever he wanted an Irish or a Scotch regiment to reach a particular point by a certain hour all he had to do was to promise the former a drink on getting to its destination, the latter its pay, but that the corresponding bait to an English battalion was a good dinner of roast beef."

LITERARY ROUGH RIDERS.

Chicago Press Club Will Go to the Front if More Men Are Needed.

A regiment of rough riding literary men will be mustered in if there is a third call for troops. The Chicago Press club has declared that the sword is mightier than the pen by unanimously agreeing at its meeting the other day to adopt the regiment of cavalry formed by John A. Logan early in the war and more recently under the command of Colonel J. Paddock.

The idea of forming a regiment of cavalry among the writers, artists and men of kindred nature originated with Major Elliot Durand. Major Durand was one of the first to join Logan's troops, and when the latter abandoned the regiment the major, being an old newspaper man and a member of the Press club, thought it would be a good idea to give the men of pencils and paste a chance to show their patriotism in a material way and suggested to Colonel Paddock that the regiment be turned over to the Press club and be named the Chicago Press Club Rough Riders. The matter was brought before the club at its recent monthly meeting and a resolution adopting the regiment was passed amid such enthusiasm as the Press club has not seen in many a day. Major Durand was elected lieutenant colonel. The idea is to have the regiment filled, as nearly as possible, with members of the club. Only officers with acknowledged military ability will be chosen, and they will be selected from among the members of the club so far as practicable.

Colonel Paddock, the commanding officer, is an old regular army man with a long experience in the west and Indian fighting. He has been shot a score of times and is now retired on full pay because of physical disability. It is said that no such regiment of soldiers has ever before figured in a war. Several members of the club have already enlisted in the new regiment.—Chicago Post.

A War Poetry Factory.

"Molly," he said to the wife, "I wish you'd finish this poem on 'Hobson'—I've got to get it off tonight. Just go ahead on it while I round up my fifteenth Dewey ode."

And then he pushed the following penciled poem in "skeleton" toward her:

—bay
—crew
—way
—view.

—made
—skies
—fade
—flies.

And in short order the wife handed him the following:

It was in Santiago bay
That Hobson and his crew
Sped like the lightning on their way
With Spanish guns in view.

A charge as if on hell they made
Beneath the blazing skies,
And never shall their glory fade
While freedom's banner flies.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "And now, if you're tired, just order some salmon for supper, and I'll let little Johnnie fill out that 'Little Green Apple Tree' poem, as he's been eating cucumbers and can put the proper spirit into it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Corrected In Rhyme.

Thackeray was much pestered by the autograph hunter, says Hodder in his "Recollections." He disliked above all things to write in an autograph album, and often refused those who asked him to do so and sometimes rather brusquely.

On one occasion the owner of an album, a young lady, was fortunate. Thackeray took her book to his room in order to look it over. Written on a page he found these lines:

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains—
They crowned him long ago,
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

ALBERT SMITH.

Under these lines Mr. Thackeray wrote:

A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.

I know that Albert wrote in hurry—
To criticize I scarce presume,
But yet methinks that Lindley Murray
Instead of "who" had written "whom."

W. M. THACKERAY.

What Italy Needed.

Shortly before his death, which occurred in 1866, Massimo d'Azeglio, statesman, orator, poet, the painter of "Orlando Furioso," but, above all, the trusty friend and valued counselor of Victor Emmanuel, was talking to a Frenchman, who congratulated him upon the unification of Italy.

"Yes," was the reply, "we have made a new Italy; now we must endeavor to make new Italians."

If we moved our legs proportionately as fast as an ant, it is calculated we could travel nearly 800 miles an hour.

IN STELLAR DEEPS.

In stellar deeps the midnight silence broods;
Worn with the day, the earth low lying sleeps,
While thought invades the eternal solitudes,
The stellar deeps.

Fleets, from a port beyond the explorer's ken,
Majestic move, great argosies of light,
Up from the nether voids unknown to men,
And cross the night.

A pathway sown with thistle down of stars,
A pathway white, as if thereon had trod
One whose winged feet shed luster in their flight,
Mounting to God.

Bridges the waste from rolling sphere to sphere,
Spans the blue seas of silence, shore to shore,
An arch of triumph o'er the primal dark
Forever more.

I tremble as a child that finds a door
And with swift, curious hand throws open wide
Into a vast, unpeopled corridor,
Where shadows glide.

Immensity! Thy surges unconfin'd
Buffet the sense with strong, benumbing shocks,
Hurling the little wreckage of the mind
Upon the rocks!

O thought, return! The engulfing billows toss
Thy tiny cockleshell, their helpless prey!
O reason, halt! Thy chart and compass vain
To find the way!

One envy more. I wait upon the strand,
And while my soul her awesome vigil keeps
Faith finds safe anchorage, in sight of land,
In stellar deeps.

—Emma Herrick Weed in Youth's Companion.

HER CAT IN HER POCKET.

Bismarck Travels In State Wherever His Mistress Goes.

A woman walked into the breakfast room of one of Chicago's swell hotels, dressed in traveling costume and carrying on her arm a cape of plaid cloth, which she hung over the chair next at table, disposing of it with some care, as if it might be of value.

Then she gave her attention to the menu and discussed a service of fruit while she waited for her order. She was roused from a pleasing study of her plate by a series of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" and "What a darling!" and a hasty glance showed her a big white Angora cat seated gracefully on the vacant chair at her side.

"Oh, Bismarck, you dreadful cat!" she said, as the head waiter approached with a look in his eye that boded no good to the cat.

"I must put him out, madam," he said, with the assurance that goes with head waiters.

But his mistress clicked her fingers and the cat disappeared. Every eye was upon him, yet no one saw him go. The waiter looked on the chair and under it, but pussy had vanished like a dream.

"Find the cat—he is in the picture somewhere," remarked the owner of the pet, as she buttered her toast. But the cat did not come back, and it was not until the woman had finished her breakfast and was leaving the table, with her traveling cape thrown over her arm, that the mystery of the animal's disappearance was explained, and pussy's head was allowed to peep from a capacious inside pocket in that cape.

"He has traveled in that pocket from the Pacific coast, and this is the first time he has given away his hiding place," said his mistress. "He will not purr for fear of being found, but he is near his journey's end now and is getting tired. This cape is his exclusive property, and the pocket is his private car."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible injury. As regard the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clinical observers in Germany and in this country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentgen rays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Ledger.

How They Do In Dawson.

"Up at Dawson City," said a returned Klondiker, "the people seem strange to you. Now, while I was at a hotel up there burglars entered and swiped nearly \$600,000 in gold nuggets."
"What did the boarders do during all this excitement?" asked the clerk.
"Kept perfectly cool," was the quiet reply.—Denver Times.

Peculiar to the State.

"So far as I know," said the doctor in answer to a question, "the shortest word of four syllables is 'Ohioan.'"
"Well," observed the professor, removing his cigar from his mouth a moment, "it's the same way as regards the offices. The Ohioan always gets there with fewer letters than anybody else."—Chicago Tribune.



Thousands of men in lonely homes call up the pictures of the loved and lost ones, who might still be happy husbands with healthy babies prattling at their knees, if they had only been a little more observant and thoughtful. When a woman's complexion gets pale and sallow and her eyes look heavy; when she is evidently nervous and despondent, and complains of pains and aches and dragging down and burning sensations; a wise man should know that she is suffering from weakness or disease in a womanly way. The thoughtful man who realizes this will at once advise his wife to consult some eminent and skillful specialist. He will know that the average physician will insist upon the obnoxious examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to modest, sensitive women. He should know that these ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce is an eminent and skillful specialist, who has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. During that time, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of women. He is the inventor of a wonderful medicine for the special weaknesses of women, that cures in the privacy of the home. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and stops all debilitating drains. Medicine dealers sell it and have nothing "just as good."

W. R. Malcolm, Esq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark., writes: "My wife for perhaps four months previous to the birth of our child took the 'Favorite Prescription.' This strengthened her entire system, and child-birth, to her, was very easy, being attended with little pain. Our baby Ruth is 13 months old and she has never been sick a day."

Stories of the Street.

East Liverpool People Are Talking About It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public. But you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home, friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Veterinary Surgeon Green says: "While attending a sick horse belonging to Mr. G. H. Gardner, of 168 Jackson street, he remarked to me that the horse seemed to be in pain. I replied that I was the sicker of the two, as I could, at the time, scarcely straighten up with my back from lameness, weakness and severe pain. He asked me what my symptoms were and I explained to him that I had suffered for a number of years from my kidneys, that I had attacks at times when nothing helped me and it was agony for me to get around, but that I could not endure idleness. The secretions from the kidneys were very high colored and acidulous, that I had spells of dizziness, when I would see black specks floating before my eyes, and felt generally broken up. He looked up and said that he had the very thing I needed to cure me in the house—Doan's Kidney Pills. He went into the house and brought me out eight pills. I took them with me and used them two at a dose. The effect was astonishing to me. I felt it almost at once, and went to the W. & W. Pharmacy and bought a box and took them. The encouragement held out to me by the first eight pills was not mythical, as by their continued use the improvement continued, and I consider no expression of praise too strong for Doan's Kidney Pills; in short, they are Ne Plus Ultra. I am 68 years of age and have no hope of ever being permanently cured, as my trouble has become chronic, but this I do know, Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for the kidneys that has ever been placed before the people of this country. Trouble with the kidneys occurs and recurs periodically, and any remedy that will ward off an attack or tide the victim over it so easily as Doan's Kidney Pills does deserve the support of the public."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Mailed to any address on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE
ALL Nervous Disorders—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular sent). 19 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Pays to Be Polite.

Long after his other achievements have been forgotten Cervera's treatment of Hobson and its recompense will come in handy to be told small boys as an illustration that it pays to be polite.—Albany Argus.

WELLSVILLE.

THEY WANT TO SETTLE

That Mill Matter May Soon be Arranged.

ATTORNEYS ARE NOW AT WORK

It is believed the troubles will all be adjusted in order that work can be started in the near future—all the news of Wellsville.

It is learned upon high authority that efforts to settle the suit brought against Mr. Finley and Mr. Ward, of the new rolling mill company, are meeting with success, and it is expected a satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a few days.

Sentiment in the matter has changed wonderfully in recent days, and it is now expected that all obstructions will be speedily removed and the mill built.

Deficit Not Discussed.

The session of the water works trustees, last night, was not interesting, for no one was disposed to discuss the deficit caused by the sudden disappearance of the late superintendent. The amount, by the way, is said to be increasing.

The principal business transacted was the appointment of William McCormick to fill the place of city plumber, made vacant by the resignation of Frank Geisse.

Rowed to Cumberland.

Two skiffs left town yesterday morning about 6 o'clock for New Cumberland. Charles F. Boyd, W. F. Lones, George D. Ingram, Miss Minerva Ingram, Miss Bessie Johnson, Mrs. W. F. Lones, Miss Carrie Southwick, Watson Johnson and Miss Mary Ingram made up the party. They rowed to their destination in one hour and forty minutes, returning in the evening.

The Funeral.

The funeral of the late Frank Eckfield will take place from the Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Reager, and interment will be made at a later hour. The sorely bereaved widow and children have the sympathy of all, and the accident seems to have cast a gloom over the entire community.

Temperance Meetings.

Rev. George W. Vibbert, from Massachusetts, will address the citizens on the subject of temperance on the public square this evening, after which there will be a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church. A series of meetings will be conducted on the same plan during the week.

News of Wellsville.

Miss Rose Ewing, who has been visiting Mrs. Will Morris, left today for her home in Toledo.

Mrs. Alice Lounds, wife of Fire Chief Lounds, and baby, left today for a week's visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. John R. Kline and daughter, Miss Iva, left for a visit with George W. Maple, of Hammondsville.

Mrs. Martha Cleckner and daughter, Miss Bertha, who have been visiting friends in town, left for home today. The family lived in town for 26 years, removing ten years ago to Cleveland.

Mrs. Tom Rodgers returned from Pittsburgh today.

Mrs. T. E. Duncan has returned from the home of her parents in Pennsylvania, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

George Noble went with an East Liverpool camping party, this morning, to Cleveland and Detroit where he will spend a week.

William Skelton, of Reading, Pa., was brought before Squire McKenzie this morning on a charge of illegal train riding. He was fined \$1 and costs.

S. S. Cope went out to Hammondsville this morning on business.

Mrs. Effie Cross, who has been visiting her father, Oscar Jenkins, returned to her home in Rochester yesterday afternoon.

Miss Belinda Blackburn, near the campground, is under the doctor's care.

Miss Alice Garlick, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Miller, of Broadway, left for home this morning.

Little Miss Ruth Hunter accompanied her father, Walter Hunter, to Bellaire on the morning train.

Rev. A. W. Littell preached at Darlington, Pa., on Sabbath, and from that place he visited his home in Service, Pa. He is expected home today.

Mrs. T. R. Butler, Main street, will

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A 5 Days Half Price Sale.

This does not mean that for 5 days we will sell everything in the store at Half price, but it does mean that certain lines of goods will be sold

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday

at Half Price. Beginning tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, and until Monday evening, you can buy

At Half Price

Your choice of our entire stock of Ladies' Tailor-made Covert and Broadcloth Suits. All \$7.50 suits for \$3.75. All \$10 suits for \$5. All \$12.50 suits for \$6.25. All \$15 suits for \$7.50. All \$25 suits for \$12.50.

At Half Price.

Our entire stock of House Furnishing Goods, including Glassware, Tinware and Woodenware. Also 100 Picture Frames at half price. 25c frames for 12½c. 50c frames for 25c. 75c frames for 37½c.

At Half Price.

One lot of Dress Gingham, Madras Cloth, and yard wide Percales, 10 and 12½c values, for 5c a yard. Some of these are less than half price. Also a lot of 18c light weight Wash Goods; choice 9c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

In addition to the above goods at half price, will offer on the same days a large and choice selection of \$1 and \$1.25 Taffetta Silks for waists, in plaids and checks, for 69c a yard.

At Almost Half Price.

A table load of Fancy Ribbons that sold at 25, 35, 39 and 45c, pure silk and 5 inches wide; choice of the lot, 21c a yard. Comments are unnecessary. Prices and values talk louder than words. Come and see for yourselves. Many other bargains being offered throughout the store, in closing out lots.

It will pay you to visit us each day of this sale.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

entertain a large company at cards this evening.

A picnic under the auspices of the Disciple and the Episcopal churches will be held at Columbian park on Thursday.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Circumstances are still much in the habit of altering cases. It is said that a Yorkshire socialist was explaining to a friend the principles of his belief, and that he made the statement at the outset that all possessions should be shared equally.

"If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?"

"Of course," said the socialist.

"And if you had two cows, would you do the same?"

"Of course I should."

"Well, suppose now," said the friend slowly, "that you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Eh, tha's gettin' over near home," said the other slyly. "Tha knows I've got two pigs."—Youth's Companion.

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested?

Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor.

Judge—Explain.

Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—Exchange.

The king of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, never employs any but the English language. He seldom speaks French and only uses Greek when compelled to do so.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order at once.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The Rusby homestead, College street, at a bargain. Apply at once to William Bridge, 188 Third street.

FOR SALE—One driving horse and one Jersey cow. Inquire corner Jackson and Sixth streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire 243 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire 223 Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the city of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the paving of Apple alley from Robinson street to Kossuth street.

All work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the office of the City Engineer, and under his supervision.

Bids to be filed by 12 o'clock at noon of Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1898.

All proposals to be on the printed forms furnished by the City Clerk, as none other will be considered.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council. J. N. HANLEY, City Clerk.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 18, 1898.

Published in the NEWS REVIEW July 19 and 20, 1898.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Have You Inspected It?— Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Workmen, Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelty. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

The News Review.

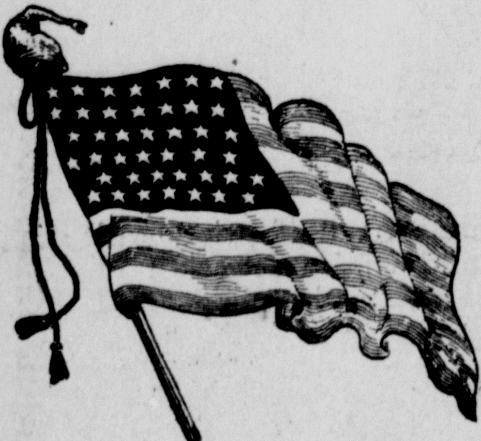
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
 [Entered as second class matter at the East
 Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5.00
 Three Months.....1.25
 By the Week.....10



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JULY 19.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

The correspondents at Santiago seem
 to have discovered that General Miles
 is present.

There will be a whole lot of disap-
 pointed volunteers when the regiments
 that are to occupy Porto Rico are an-
 nounced.

The people who want to make Cer-
 vera an American citizen have forgotten
 one thing, and that is Cervera. He
 loves America, but that love was not
 particularly marked until after he be-
 came a prisoner of war.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S conversation with
 the German captain was short, but it
 was forcible. It did not require a long
 time for the one to send a shot across
 the bow of the Irene or for the other to
 understand what it meant.

The American who would keep
 abreast of the times should turn over
 the pages of his geography, and after
 learning what he can of Porto Rico
 brush up a little on the Philippines.
 There should be some good news from
 both in the very near future.

The potteries are starting with a vim
 which foreshadows great things before
 the year is ended. Crockery dealers are
 recovering from the scare occasioned by
 the war and good orders are finding
 their way to Liverpool from all parts of
 the country. The prospect is certainly
 bright.

EASIER THIS TIME.

The government has learned wisdom
 from the siege of Santiago, and will
 make no mistakes when the troops go
 after Porto Rico. The artillery will be
 among the first considerations, and a
 force sufficient in size to frighten the
 Spaniards will compose the army. It
 will require a few days for preparation,
 but when the expedition is once at
 San Juan the capture of that place will
 be quickly accomplished unless the
 Spanish commander has more formidable
 defenses, a larger army and better
 arms than were given to him with which
 to protect Santiago.

THE FORCE

When President McKinley yesterday
 for 125,000 volunteers to go, and Sam Cuban
 policy adopted by the cabinet today, a
 number of soldiers was quickly raised. Later
 when he asked 75,000 and will then to
 enroll themselves under the Stars and
 Stripes many more offers were made
 than the department could accept. The
 recruits under the last call are rapidly
 being mobilized, and in a short time
 every place in the regular army, under
 what is known as the organization law,
 will be filled.

Then can Uncle Sam assert himself
 if the world drives him to action. He
 will have at his back a vast army of the
 most intelligent soldiers on earth.
 Thousands of them will be well drilled,
 and all will be well armed and clothed.
 The recruits will have had the benefit
 of those who have been in camps of in-
 struction during the summer, while the
 veterans will be more proficient than
 ever. It will make a formidable foe for
 any European power to face, and even
 the peculiar emperor of Germany will
 likely think several times before he
 risks his splendid army machine against
 these enthusiastic American boys.

Bright and spicy—News Review.

POE WAS A FIGHTER

He Won Many Victories and
 Suffered Few Defeats.

REFUSED TO ENTER POLITICS

A Wyandot Chief Learned of His Courage
 and a Desperate Encounter Followed His
 Determination to Test the Old Frontiers-
 man's Powers.

Andrew Poe, pioneer of this section,
 whose descendants still live in Beaver
 county [not far from Georgetown, is
 the subject of an interesting article
 from the pen of George Marvin, a Col-
 umbus newspaper man. Poe lived 100
 years ago, but his deeds have never
 been forgotten by students of local his-
 tory.

After relating the story of an attack
 upon a white settlement not far from
 where this city now stands the author
 says:

"Poe, the Indian fighter, the leader,
 achieved many victories. He suffered
 few, if any defeats. This hero of early
 days was a warlike man. His heart beat
 with the roar of the gun and the whirl
 of the sword, and his hand involuntarily
 sought the pistol which always hung at
 his side. It is said that he engaged in a
 hundred and more battles with the In-
 dians and men of his own race. These
 were real fights, and do not include the
 little strifes that frequently marked his
 way. But he always fought for the
 right and to help the oppressed. He
 was not a swaggering bully who paraded
 himself before the people and picked
 quarrels to satisfy a contentious disposi-
 tion.

"A Wyandot chief tried his courage
 once. It was on the banks of the Ohio
 river, and in the early morning. Poe
 and his followers had been tracking the
 Indians for a day or more until their pa-
 tience was sorely tried. They met them
 at the water's edge, and straightway
 Poe and the Indian warrior separated
 themselves and the struggle began.
 It was a bloody battle while it lasted.
 The men fell into the water and pulled
 themselves onto the bank, while their
 companions stood around and looked on
 with awe. Finally a spectator—an In-
 dian—leaped in to render his chief as-
 sistance. 'Back, you scoundrel,' yelled
 Poe, as he struck him with a pistol.
 'Back, and stand your ground.' But the
 Indian came on again. Poe wrenched
 himself loose and, picking up a rifle,
 shot the warrior full in the head as he
 was about to strike him with a toma-
 hawk. Then he turned to the chieftain
 again. The struggle was short. Poe's
 brother took a hand, and soon all was
 over. The Indian had been shot and
 his band captured. Then Poe marched
 back to camp, and announced what he
 had done. The next day he was plow-
 ing in a field.

"Mr. Poe never entered politics,
 though often urged to do so. He had no
 time for such work, he said, and pre-
 ferred to remain at home. It is unques-
 tionably a fact that high office would
 have been given him, had he desired.
 A company of men waited on him once
 to urge that he be a candidate for the
 legislature. This was after Ohio had
 become a state. They plead with him,
 and promised he would have no opposi-
 tion. After listening to them, Poe said:
 'You must look up another
 man. I have no time for polit-
 ics, and no desire to go to office. Let
 young men look to these things. I will
 guard them through the forests while
 they are going back and forth to the
 meetings.' His answer was final.

"Poe was a man of kindly disposition.
 He liked company, and he liked his
 neighbors, but he hated deceit, and had
 no patience with those who practiced it.
 A man told him an untruth once. Poe
 met him in the woods some time after,
 walking along with a cane in his hand.
 'Is that your stick?' Poe asked. 'It is,'
 was the reply. 'Then I do not know a
 better one to beat a straight tongue in
 your head,' said Poe, and he straight-
 way took it away and well thrashed the
 offender.

"There are stories without number
 about his career. You can hear of how
 he captured half a dozen Indians single-
 handed and brought them all into camp,
 though there is nothing to substantiate
 it. Give a full history of his contests
 and his exploits, and it would be a
 bulky volume that would prove his
 courage and his usefulness. He was full
 of fight from his boots to the top of his
 head which was very black and very stiff
 and always hard to comb. When a boy,
 barefooted and freckled, he ran through
 the woods and was as fond of fight as
 a swim through the creeks. When a
 little more than a youth he had a repu-
 tation all through his locality. When
 he was middle-aged not a man would

meet him single-handed if the meeting
 could be avoided. Even in his old age
 his reputation stayed with him. But
 none ever charged him with unfairness
 or taking a mean advantage. He
 fought because it was natural, but al-
 ways chose the right side. He was a
 nature to be respected, to be admired,
 and if you crossed it, to be feared.
 Columbiana county people knew him,
 and perhaps some of the older residents
 might tell of personal experiences with
 him even at this late day, a half century
 or more after he is gone."

TRIBUTE TO MR. BAILEY.

A Cincinnati Newspaper Recognizes His
 Abilities.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking
 of the death of Joseph Bailey says:
 "The death of Joseph Bailey, super-
 intendent of the Rockwood pottery, re-
 moved from life one of the best known
 potters in the business. Mr. Bailey was
 a potter by trade, and worked at it all
 his life. He was born in England, and
 came from a family of potters and thus
 learned the trade from childhood. His
 knowledge was of a technical and me-
 chanical sort, and as there is no better
 trade in the world in which an instinc-
 tive touch and sight is brought into play,
 so the art of Mr. Bailey was a matter of
 almost pure instinct. He could not tell
 why he turned the pot so nor why he
 shaped it up in a certain way, but he did
 it, and the result was what he set out to
 obtain. Mr. Bailey was a potter in
 Cincinnati for a number of years prior
 to becoming superintendent of the Rock-
 wood pottery, where he took charge of
 the mechanical work in 1884. His rep-
 ulation was wide and befitting the place
 he occupied in one of the world's great-
 est potteries.

"In 1849 Mr. Bailey was married to
 Miss Henrietta Bunstall, who was of a
 good Staffordshire family. They were
 the first couple ever married in a Meth-
 odist church in England. They came
 to America immediately after being
 married. Mr. Bailey was a member of
 Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-
 ninth O. V. I., during the civil war.
 He leaves a widow and two sons—Rev.
 H. W. Bailey, of Batavia, O., and Ed-
 win H. Bailey, of East Liverpool, O.
 He was a prominent member of McKen-
 dree chapel."

ANOTHER CHANGE

In the Boundary Line of the City Is Being
 Prepared.

The extension of the corporate limits
 will be rearranged and a new ordinance
 introduced at the next meeting of coun-
 cil, in order to satisfy a number of peo-
 ple who have been objecting to the
 present arrangement.

When the recent extension was made
 as much of the roads were left in the
 township as possible. This also left out
 some valuable farm land that should be
 taken in, and several farmers raised ob-
 jection. As a result a new ordinance
 will be introduced.

STOLE THE WASHING.

A Thief Got Away With All But the
 Line.

It is related that an East End house-
 wife hang out her washing late yester-
 day afternoon, and after supper went
 for the clothes. It was almost dark, but
 she soon discovered the washing was
 gone. While she was absent some thief
 had neatly cut the line, gathered up the
 clothes and disappeared.

Taken to a Hospital.

Mrs. Richard Burrows, of Calcutta
 road, was taken to Pittsburg this morn-
 ing by her husband who will place
 her in the Mercy hospital for ex-
 amination. If it is thought she can be
 aided by being left there this will be
 done.

Everybody come and see the wonder-
 ful and realistic Passion Play at the
 opera house next week, every evening
 at 8 p. m. Prices, 35c, 25c and 15c. *

New Attractions.

Manager Norris, of the Grand, this
 morning booked "Vanity Fair" and
 "McFadden's Row of Flats" for the
 season of 1898-1899. Many other first-
 class attractions have been booked for
 the season.

They Called on Mercer.

Winnie Mercer yesterday finished the
 game in the box for the Washington
 team, and the contest resulted in a tie
 in 11 innings, 2 to 2. The club played
 against Cleveland.

The City Is Well.

Sanitary Police Burgess said this
 afternoon the sanitary condition of the
 town is better at present than it has
 been for several months. There is very
 little sickness.

Passion Play all next week at opera
 house. Admission 35c, 25c and 15c. *

There is no Kodak
 but the . . .
Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from
 at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn
 Mowers and Bicycles.

~AT~

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and
 the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disap-
 point. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
 For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

THE ROSES OF SEATTLE.

O roses of Seattle,
 That bloom in June and May,
 You are perfect as the poet's dream.
 Fair as the golden day:
 You scatter waves of fragrance
 On the sleeping air of night;
 Your rainbow painted petals
 Are the glory of the night!

Fair is Nile's storied lotus
 And the rose of Gulistan,
 And pleasant is the poppy seed.
 That lulls the soul of man,
 Rare are the lights and shadows
 In the pansy's purple eyes,
 But the roses of Seattle
 Are the flowers of paradise.

O roses of Seattle,
 That bloom in May and June,
 Deep hearts of gold and crimson
 That light the summer noon,
 The cottage of the lowly
 You paint with God's own plan;
 In the mansion of the lordly
 You shame the art of man!

I hold them fast in memory
 Wherever I may roam,
 These blossoms from the garden
 Of the gods, dropped down from home.
 The cruel years take from us
 What years cannot restore,
 But the roses of Seattle—
 They bloom forevermore!

—Eliza Archard Conner in Seattle Post-Intel-
 ligencer.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

Punishment For a Murder That Was More
 Cruel Than Death.

In 1801 a man died in the Catskills
 who had been condemned by one of the
 strangest sentences on record. Ralph
 Sutherland was born in 1701 and lived
 in a stone house near Leeds. He was a
 man of violent temper and morose dis-
 position, shunned by his neighbors and
 generally disliked. Not being able to
 get an American servant, he imported a
 Scotchwoman, and, according to the
 usage of the times, virtually held her
 in bondage until her passage money
 had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the rag-
 ing temper of her master, the girl ran
 away. Immediately upon discovering
 her absence the man set off in an angry
 chase upon his horse and soon overtook
 her. The poor woman never reached the
 house alive, and Sutherland was indicted
 and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his
 horse had taken fright, run away,
 pitched him out of the saddle and dash-
 ed the girl to death upon the rocks, but
 the jury did not accept the defense, and
 Sutherland was sentenced to die upon
 the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insuffi-
 ciency of circumstantial evidence and
 the efforts of influential relations. These
 so worked upon the court that the judge
 delayed the sentence of death until the
 prisoner should be 99 years old.

It was ordered that the culprit should
 be released on his own recognizance,
 and that, pending the final execution of

his sentence, he should keep a hangman's
 noose about his neck and show himself
 before the judges of Catskill once a year
 to prove that he wore his badge of in-
 famy and kept his crime in mind. It
 was a more cruel decision than the sen-
 tence of immediate death would have
 been, but it was no doubt in harmony
 with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He al-
 ways lived alone. He seldom spoke. His
 rough, imperious manner had gone.
 Years followed years. At each session
 of the court the broken man came be-
 fore the bar of justice and silently
 showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came,
 the time when the court had ordered
 that the utmost penalty of the law
 should be executed. For the last time
 the man tottered before the judge's
 bench, but new judges had arisen in
 the land, new laws had been made, old
 crimes had been forgotten or forgiven,
 and there was none who would accuse
 him or execute sentence. Indeed the
 awful restriction that had bound his
 life so intimately to the expiation of
 his crime was now legally removed.

But the spirit of self punishment con-
 tinued, and when Sutherland, after he
 had passed his hundredth year, was dis-
 covered dead, alone in his house, his
 throat was found to be encircled by the
 rope which had been placed there nearly
 three-quarters of a century before.—
 Youth's Companion.

Value of a Constitution.

It happened in the spring of 1860,
 when Garibaldi was pursuing his expe-
 dition in Sicily and when the words
 "Constitution and Liberty" were on ev-
 ery Neapolitan's lips. "Why are you so
 anxious for a constitution?" asked a for-
 eign tourist of his guide and donkey
 driver, while they were traveling
 through the mountains of Sorrento.
 "Well, you see, your excellency," was
 the answer, "because I think we shall
 be all the better for it. It is now close
 upon 20 years that I am letting out my
 asses to visitors from all countries—
 English, French, Americans; all of
 these have a constitution, and they are
 all rich."—Argonaut.

Life In Colorado.

A person in this country no sooner
 gets through shoveling coal and carry-
 ing out the ashes than he has to sprinkle
 his grass and push the lawn mower.
 The more coal he shovels the more ashes
 he carries, and the more water he squirts
 the harder he has to push the lawn
 mower. It is ever thus.—Longmont
 (Colo.) Ledger.

Persons bitten by the tiger snake of
 Australia die almost instantly, there
 being no known antidote for the bite of
 this reptile.

TWO MEN WERE HURT

One Struck His Head Against a Rail.

THE OTHER FELL OFF A BOX

Tim Strain Had a Lead Pencil in His Pocket, and It Entered His Side—He Was Arrested and a Doctor Called to City Hall.

Last night about 10 o'clock John Kech and a colored man were scuffling near the Thompson pottery when Kech fell, striking his head against a rail. He was rendered unconscious and it was feared he was seriously injured. The patrol was called and he was taken to the office of a physician where it was found he had suffered a severe cut in the back of his head. His injuries were dressed and he was assisted to his home in Grant street.

Tim Strain was drunk last night, and in the early part of the evening was sitting on a store box in the Midway. In some manner he fell off, and as he struck the ground a sharp-pointed pencil penetrated his right side. The patrol was called by Officer Mahony, and the unfortunate man was taken to jail, where his injury was dressed. This morning the mayor turned him out, as he had no money to pay his fine, much less a doctor's bill.

MRS. FRITZ,

Long a Resident of the City, Died This Morning.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fritz, wife of Adolphus Fritz, died last night at her home in Fourth street, from cancer.

Deceased has been ailing for several months, and last January was taken to the Mercy hospital where an operation was performed. She returned home slightly improved, but in April was again sent to the hospital and a second operation was performed, but to no avail. She returned home and began gradually sinking until three weeks ago she was taken seriously ill and never rallied. She bore her suffering with the cheerfulness that ever characterized her life, and while realizing that the end was near at hand greeted her many friends with a smile and a word of cheer.

Mrs. Fritz was born in this city and at the time of her death was 57 years of age. She was a member of a family of six children, all of whom have passed the half century mark, and her death is the first in the family. She has been an earnest member of the First Presbyterian church for many years, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. A husband and daughter are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral services will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, Dr. John Lloyd Lee officiating. The remains will be laid to rest in Riverview. Interment private.

THIS IS INTERESTING,

But the Boys of the Eighth Would Resist It.

A special from Columbus has the following:

"Chairman Cyrus Huling, of the Republican state central committee, addressed a note to John R. Malloy, accepting his declination of the secretaryship of the state executive committee, in the same spirit in which it is given. The opponents of Col. C. W. F. Dick are fully determined in their opposition to him as Senator Hanna is in his support of the colonel. It is openly charged by the anti-Hanna Republicans that the Eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry was singled out of all the Ohio troops to go to Santiago in order that Colonel Dick might have a chance to win military laurels to help him along in his candidacy for governor next fall."

BIG FIGHT.

Party of Sports Are Attending a Chicken Fight.

A large number of sports from the city are this afternoon attending a chicken fight which is being held at Line island. Although there are but two chickens in the match a great deal of interest is being taken from the fact that \$25 is up and the birds come from Wellsville and this city.

New Poles.

The electric light company yesterday received two carloads of poles and will at once commence replacing the old poles in the city.

Passion Play. Matinees at opera house every day next week except Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Admission 25c, children 10c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Roy Shenkle is a Canton business visitor.

—John Weaver was a Salineville visitor today.

—Reverend Weary was a Pittsburg visitor today.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle have returned home after a trip through the east.

—Dudley Simms, of East End, Pittsburg, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. T. J. Barnes.

—Doctor Marshall, of East End, is spending a few days in Parkersburg on business.

—Miss Jane Somers, of Wheeling, has returned home after a visit with friends in this city.

—Doctor Bailey returned home last night after spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

—Miss Celia Wells will leave tomorrow for Martin's Ferry where she has taken a position.

—George Morton left this morning for Salem where he will remain several weeks with his daughter.

—Charles Craft left this morning for Bethany, W. Va., where he will remain some time with his parents.

—Miss Elsie Sebring left this morning for Terre Haute where she will remain several weeks with friends.

—William Morrow left this morning for Port Huron where he will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

MUST WEAR TRUNKS

When You Enjoy Bathing in the River.

This morning Louis Barker, Bernard Reynolds and Elsie Vandie were requested by Officer McMillan to call at the mayor's office, as they were wanted on a special matter.

All the men appeared this afternoon, and the mayor questioned them about swimming in the river near Jethro without the proper clothing on their persons. The men told the same story, and stated that some one might have seen them while they were changing their clothing, but while in the water they had on all the clothes the law required.

The mayor was satisfied with their statements, and exonerated them from all the reports he had heard.

MANY MEN

Are Employed on the Railroad Improvement.

Work on the siding between W. N. tower and the Globe pottery is progressing rapidly.

When Engineer Newhall was in the city last week he made arrangements to have new sidings placed at the power house, the Globe and Harker potteries. A large force of men are at work on the improvement, and it is thought they will complete their work by Saturday afternoon.

CHOSE A CONSTABLE.

The Township Trustees Selected Jacob Schenkle.

The township trustees met this morning, and after a careful consideration of the applicants for the position of constable decided to appoint Jacob Schenkle. Mr. Schenkle was a candidate for the position at the last election, and is competent to fill it. He will file his bond at once.

Tent Didn't Come.

The tent meetings of the Young Men's Christian association which were to commence this evening at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, have again been postponed owing to the failure of the tent to arrive.

The Trial.

The much talked of trial between J. Barrymore D'Browne Smith will be tried at the Grand tonight. If you want to laugh don't miss this.

THE OFFICER'S RIGHT

To Release a Prisoner From Custody

IS QUESTIONED BY THE MAYOR

It Was Brought Out by the Action of a Policeman Last Night—Some Cases Disposed of in a Hurry at the Hearings Yesterday Afternoon.

Mayor Bough had a few victims to punish this morning, but the business of his court was of unusual importance.

John Betts was the name of a man who was arrested by Officer Whan last night. Betts was drunk and sleeping in an uptown street, and was taken to jail in the patrol. On the bottom of the charge the following note was written:

"I brought him down and he sobered up a short time after he was in. I let him go and he will be down at 9 o'clock in the morning to settle."

As he had not appeared at a late hour the question was raised by Chief Johnson and the mayor as to whether the officer had the right to release a prisoner without consulting some higher authority. It is possible the officer will be asked to give an account of his action, as there was some talk to that effect this morning.

Cornelius Smith, Enoch Smith and Joseph Jackson were brought before the mayor yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan. The Smith's were charged with disorderly conduct by Miss Jackson, and each of the offenders paid a fine of \$6.60.

Yesterday afternoon complaint was made before the mayor about two young boys living in West End who for some time have been annoying a number of people in that section. Information was made late in the day, and this morning Chief Johnson went out to hunt them and they will be before the mayor this evening charged with disorderly conduct.

Officer Grim yesterday reported to the mayor that a number of pigeons had been stolen from a young man living in Gardendale. The birds were stolen Sunday night but up to this afternoon they had not been recovered.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Are Already Talking of Next Season's Sport.

The football players in the city are already talking of organizing for the season and will endeavor to have a stronger eleven than ever before.

It is thought the sport will pay its own way this year, as the club will have an enclosed ground in which to play their games.

A First Class Newspaper.

The Pittsburg Post has been cutting its way to the front since the war began, and because of its excellent news service has found favor not only with the people of Pittsburg but with thousands who reside in the surrounding towns. The Post gives all the news, and gives it in such a manner as to make it a favorite.

Moved a Pipe.

A number of workmen of the Ohio Valley Gas company went to Toronto this morning where they raised two lines of pipe that have been in the river for 10 years. The lines were only used the first two years they were there, and since that time have been unused. The work will require several days.

Cut Vacations Short.

The employees of the American China company have cut short their vacation—the work resuming in all departments this morning. This is much more encouraging than in many a summer that has gone into the no distant past.—Toronto Tribune.

Passion Play. Special matinee, opera house next Tuesday, July 26, at 2:30 p. m., for Sunday school children. Admission 5c.

Notice, O. E. S.

All members of Crystal chapter, O. E. S., are requested to meet at Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock to take action on the death of Sister Sarah Fritz. By order of W. M.

MARY M. BIRKETT.

Changing the Pipe.

The water works force are today laying a four inch main in the alley between Third and Fourth streets, west of Church alley. The work was made necessary by the rotting of the pipe already in the alley.

Don't forget to ask your grocer for Martin's blackberries. They are the finest in the market.



MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

1 quart jars (the best).....50c doz
1/2 gallon.....85c doz
Tin cans (warranted).....30c doz
Mason's jar holder. Every family should have one. Only.....10c
Clark's O. N. T.....4c
25 sticks chewing gum.....5c

Come to our Great Sale.

W. A. HILL, Wholesale and Retail 5 and 10c Store, 228 Diamond.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

Members of Gotham's Stock Exchange Superstitious About Lead Sticks.

"Talking about hoodoos and mascots," said a member of the Stock Exchange, "the boys on the floor of the exchange are as superstitious as a lot of sailors. If you don't believe it, you look at the lead pencils they are using the next time you are in the building."

"You won't find a man using a long lead pencil. Why? Because a long pencil is a 'hoodoo' of the worst kind. They always cut a new pencil in half before they sharpen it. Some of these pencils acquire the reputation of being lucky."

"Less than a week ago I came down without my pencil, which, by the way, is a lucky one—every memorandum made with that pencil results in a profit for me—and I borrowed one from a friend on the floor. He handed me a stump about an inch long and said, 'You can use that; it's a lucky pencil.'"

"Sure enough, I made two deals in the morning, and each netted me a handsome profit."

"I was about to make a memorandum of some stock I had bought when my friend approached and said:

"Here, take this pencil and let me have mine again. I've lost on every deal since I loaned it to you."

"Sure enough, I lost on that deal, and the luck went back to the owner of the pencil."

"When you get hold of a lucky pencil, you want to hang on to it."

"Some of the boys have little lucky pencils not more than an inch long, and they guard them as they would their lives."

"If you, through carelessness or accident, cause them to break the lead point they lose whatever regard they have for you and forever afterward regard you as inimical. Some of them wouldn't take \$5 for a little piece of pencil worth considerably less than a cent."—New York Press

STING OF THE BEE.

Poisonous Properties That Lurk in the Honey Maker.

The chemical and toxic properties of the poison of the honeybee have been a subject for long study by a German scientist, Dr. Joseph Zanger. During his investigation Dr. Zanger employed 25,000 bees. He found that the fresh poison is clear, like water, of an acid reaction, bitter taste and of a fine aromatic odor.

On evaporating and drying at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees F.) a gummy residue is left. It is soluble in water; with alcohol it forms an emulsionlike mixture. The aromatic odor is due to a volatile substance, which disappears on evaporation and is not poisonous. The poisonous constituent is not destroyed by short boiling nor by drying and heating the residue to 212 degrees F. nor by the diluted acids or alkalis.

Dr. Zanger has proved the existence of formic acid, but he has also proved that that is not the poisonous principle. The latter is an organic base, soluble, with difficulty, in water, but kept in solution by an acid. On the healthy skin neither the bee poison nor a 2 per cent solution of the poisonous principle has any effect, but they act as powerful irritants on the mucous membranes.

His tests made on rabbits and other animals show that when the poison is brought in contact with the eye there follow lachrymation, hyperemia, chemosis and croupous membrane or conjunctiva. The general condition is also affected; the animals become melancholy, take no food, but are very thirsty, and the urine shows small amounts of albumen.—Philadelphia Record.

Two Divorces.

LISBON, July 19.—[Special]—Hugh Ballantine has been granted a divorce from his wife, Nancy Ballantine, while Lillie Brighthouse obtained a divorce from her husband, John Brighthouse. The parties reside in East Liverpool.

Bright and spicy—the NEWS REVIEW.

W. A. HILL,

Wholesale and Retail Store, 228 Diamond.

HAMMOCKS

Special Sale. Only a few left.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Now is the time to buy Have you one? If not, see how little they will cost you at our store.

Evading the Law.

"Mr. Addemup," said Mr. Spoteash severely, to the bookkeeper, "I have spoken to you before of your careless manner of smoking in the office. You threw a lighted match in the wastebasket a little while ago and it set a lot of papers on fire. Such work as that might start a big blaze some day."

"It was heedless," replied the bookkeeper. "I will see that the office boy keeps that wastebasket emptied hereafter."—Chicago Tribune.

Fatal.

He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed.

DENTISTRY.

NO GAS. NO PAIN. NO COCAINE.

Painless Extracting by an application to the gums. FREE when you want plates. Examinations Free.



Crowns, Bridge Work, Fine Gold Fillings, and Teeth Without Plates Our Specialty.

A good set of teeth.....\$5.00
Our best sets (none better) 8.00
Solid gold fillings.....1 up
Solid silver fillings.....50c
Platinum and gold alloy fillings.....75c
Cleaning and polishing teeth free when other work is done.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Thompson Block, over Gass's Shoes Store, Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

Ask For Dr. J. M. Little, Head Operator and Manager.

Office open Daily, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Evenings till 8 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

LADY ATTENDANT.

Spring Grove CAMP MEETING,



Aug. 4 to 14

VISITING MINISTERS.

SAM JONES, B. S. TAYLOR, J. H. NORRIS, and others.

Music—Harris and wife, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Dormitory Now Open.

Several desirable cottages for rent. Apply to Ben Harker, at ground.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAND

He Will Hardly Call a Special Session

TO PASS THE SOLDIER LAW

He Looks Upon the Convening of the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session as an Important Matter—Must Have Time to Deliberate.

Governor Bushnell has not as yet taken action concerning the matter of calling a special session of the legislature, in order that a bill may be passed granting the right to vote to Ohio soldiers now in the field. This was what was asked in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican state central committee recently.

Concerning this, the governor has said: "I know nothing about the adoption of such resolutions except what I have seen in the newspapers. They have not yet been presented to me. The matter of calling an extraordinary session of the legislature is of such importance to the people of the state that I could not decide until after giving it a full and careful consideration." The governor had nothing to say beyond this.

It is considered, however, extremely doubtful if he will call a special session, even though the resolutions be presented him, and especially because of the fact that a bill having this in view was defeated in the house during the last session, after having passed the senate. This, it is felt, will deter the governor from calling a special session now. Moreover, it is urged that the political strength of the two parties is so evenly divided among the soldiers that to grant the privilege of voting in the field would prove of little benefit to either. There will, however, undoubtedly be a strong effort made to have the governor call the session, and the importance of it will be urged upon him.

WHEELMEN COMPLAIN

Because Their Bicycles Are Not Respected.

There is a great deal of complaint from wheelmen in the city in regard to the way their bicycles are handled when left standing by the curb.

In many instances people put pins through the tires, and at other times the valves are opened and the air let out, while in some cases people ride the wheel while the owner is transacting his business. Last night a small boy entered an uptown store and he was held by an older boy while a man rode his wheel around the block. It is probable the case will find its way to police court.

CITY IS PROSPEROUS.

Township Trustees Have Nothing to Do.

The township trustees have not received a new application for aid for several days, and business at their office is at a standstill.

They have no candidates on their hands for the infirmary, as all their regular patients are assisting in keeping themselves.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Grading Avondale.

The grading of Avondale street is progressing rapidly, but it will be many weeks before it is completed.

The street when finished will be by far the easiest route to the cemetery, and will probably be traveled a great deal more than Calcutta road.

Repairing Wires.

This morning 13 linemen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh arrived in the city on the 8:20 train and immediately began work repairing the lines from East End to this city. It will require several days' time to complete it.

THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl,
A splendor of infinite sea,
In fathomless floods of beauty and peril
From the depths of eternity.

With stately reverberant motion
And the breakers' whist and din,
The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,
The surf comes rolling in.

While dim in the distance hover
The sea birds, a white winged fleet,
And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,
Make ripple marks at our feet.

Soothed is the flush and the fever
Of earthly passion and power,
And the rested heart shall treasure forever
The touch of this crystal hour.
—Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remotest part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks.

Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelanders scrape the "leeland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing.

A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves.

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—Sanitary Record.

Cost of Elephants.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao states. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howdah. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone and covered sometimes with a light barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying 9½ hundredweight will fetch about £56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about £45.

In the Lao states, where journeys of ten days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32 and a female for £24. At Chiang Mai, where good teak hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150 and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.—Geographical Journal.

Consistent.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to estab-



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

lish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bullfight at once to furnish the funds.—Troy Times.

In a Buddhist Nunnery.

Sir Charles Gordon's "Recollections of Thirty-nine Years in the Army" contains this anecdote: "In 1860, at Tien-tsin, the two Gordons, when seeking for hospital sites, came across a Buddhist nunnery. Despite the warnings of one of the inmates, who appeared in boy's clothes, they entered the building and found that the inmates all wore male clothing. The Buddhist women were greatly shocked at the intrusion.

"Our regret," says Sir Charles, "was real. Explanations were exchanged. We were informed that the community within adopted male costume as an indication that they not only renounced the world, but with it the emblems of their sex. We were 'received' by the lady superior, tea and cakes offered to and partaken of by us. We were then permitted to visit the 'private chapel,' and finally we parted from the religious on the best of terms."

Dodging a Shot.

When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat the admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter. The southerners had a way of rushing a field-piece to the top of the high bank, firing point blank at the gunboat and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot.

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he. "Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue, but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it."

Culinary Information.

Mistress—Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as it can be.
New Cook—Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.—Town and Country Journal.

Our Battle Song.

The wind that waves the stripes and stars
And sighs above the soldier's grave,
That sweeps the old time scenes of war—
Grass grown arenas of the brave
Where men were slain—
The wind that sings through ships at sea
Resounding songs of liberty,
God's breath of mightiest melody,
Shall sing the strain!

The guns of free America.

Whose tones have sung her foes to sleep
And thrilled their echoing huzzas
Of triumph over struggles deep
On land and sea,
The guns that boomed through blood
their way
To glorious independence day,
Shall thunder in the roundelay
Of victory!

Oh, thou, the light of freedom's eyes,
Thy searchlights lie upon the sea;
Thine armies in their might arise
Where Cuba strives for liberty,
Hear to defend,
And, by the stars that stud the flag,
No foe thy face in flight shall lag;
Thy name shall ring from crag to crag,
Oh, freedom's friend!
—M. M. Laing in Detroit News-Tribuna

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 300d returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 15th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 3:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

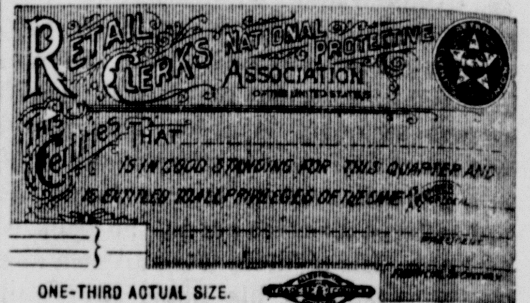
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



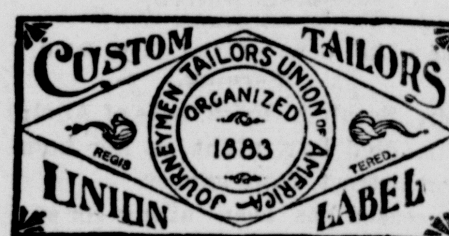
ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailors' Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



UNION MADE CLOTHES.

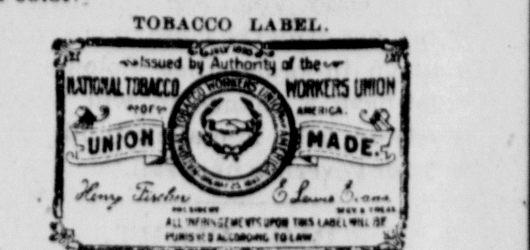
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

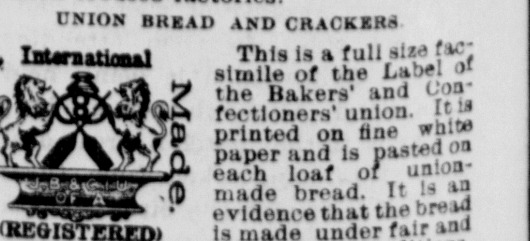
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.



and in clean and healthy bakershops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



WATER AND TELEPHONE

Gave the Board of Education Subjects

FOR GENERAL CONVERSATION

Bills Were Paid and School Authorities In Spite of the Heat Considered a Number of Important Matters at Last Night's Meeting—A New Flag.

The board of education met in regular session in the Central building last evening with all members present. The meeting was opened by scripture reading and prayer by President Vodrey after which the minutes of the last meeting were approved. The following bills were ordered paid:

J. Walter, \$10; T. S. Albright, \$1.05; W. H. Densmore, \$96.25; Robert Moore, \$16.72; A. Watson, 20 cents; Eagle Hardware company, \$30.42; Crisis, \$1.50; R. E. Rayman, \$15; Heintz Brothers, \$100; Frank Crook, \$3.25. Total \$274.39.

The bond of S. T. Herbert as custodian of school funds for \$30,000 was accepted. The surities are David Boyce, J. M. Kelly, Robert Hall, Jos. G. Lee, F. D. Kitchell and N. A. Frederick.

A letter received from Miss Griggs thanking the board for the increase in her salary was read, as was also a report of the Columbiana county institute.

Clerk Norris said the following notes had been lifted: First National bank \$2,950, Potters' bank \$2,950, Citizens' bank \$1,450.

Mr. Peach asked that the clerk be appointed to notify those in charge of the West End trestle to erect a set of steps leading to the West End school. They were asked to do this some weeks ago, but as yet have not complied with the request.

Mr. Hill thought the Central building should be improved, but President Vodrey cut his speech of particulars short by allowing the committee in charge of the building to make the needed repairs.

Manager Swaney, of the telephone office, told the board he would place telephones in the Central, West End, Third street, Grant street, Sixth street and East End buildings for \$99. This price is a decrease of \$48 over the regular rate. The proposition of the company was placed on file with the clerk. It will not be acted upon until next September.

A proposition from the Wilson company, asking for the privilege to handle school text books, supplied by the board of education, for \$90 a year, or for 10 per cent of the net cost price, was received. Bond was offered if the proposition was accepted. F. S. Albright presented a proposition to act as librarian for \$90. The matter caused much discussion, when, on motion of Mr. Peach, Mr. Wilson was elected to the position. Bond for \$5,000 will be required.

Mr. Hill said the children of the public schools were compelled to drink hydrant water, which, in his belief, is unfit to drink, and that the water used by the children should be filtered, or spring or distilled water should be furnished them. A committee composed of Professor Rayman, Mr. Hill and Mr. Norris were appointed to investigate the matter and make a report at the next meeting.

President Vodrey said that salesmen representing the Johnson company, of Pittsburg, and Greenwood, of Youngstown, were present, and a committee composed of Superintendent Rayman, Clerk Norris and Mr. Fisher was appointed to look at the samples after the meeting. The salesmen were given an audience and after a comparison of prices the contract was awarded to Johnson company, of Pittsburg. It is worth about \$500.

Mr. Hill, after the motion to adjourn was made, stated that on August 8 the Carroll club would present a large flag to the Central building. The club has secured the Reverend Farrell, of Cleveland, a graduate of the high school, and of the American college, in Rome, to make an address. The committee of the club in charge of the work have not as yet ordered the flag, but will do so this week. It will be one of the finest in the city.

The meeting then adjourned.

News Next Week.

Superintendent G. S. Ward, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg detective force, spent last evening in the city.

He was seen by a reporter this morning, but had nothing to say for publication, other than that he expected to be able to give the papers some good news about the last of the week. He left on the early train for Pittsburg.

The News Review for news.

DISGUSTED FISHERMEN.

It Made Them Ill to See an Old Time Angler Catch Trout.

One day a Boston party, on a fishing trip to Moosehead, came across one of the old school fishermen. He was up off the mouth of Tomhegan stream and was fishing out of a lumberman's bateau. It developed later that he was the cook for a crew of river drivers. On the bank near at hand stood the cookee, or his helper. The cook had thrown about a peck of table refuse into the lake in order to "tole" the fish, and over that lure he was having great luck. His pole was of the jib boom variety, and when a fish bit he would derrick it over his head into the bushes where the cookee was stationed.

The Boston men from their canoes watched operations with all the disgust of the true sportsmen.

"Got enough for supper yet?" shouted the fisherman over his shoulder as he set another great trout flapping into the bushes.

"No; better catch six or eight more," shrilled back the cookee.

"Say, how many fish do you two fellows usually eat for supper?" shouted a Boston man who didn't understand the situation.

"When you've cooked for 22 river drivers as long as I have," yelled the cook, derricking another fish, "you'll know more about empty nail kegs."

Hardly was this enigmatic utterance out when there came a tug at his line that was nothing short of tremendous. He twitched. The fish didn't come. He braced, set his jaws and pried. His line only sawed the hissing water.

"Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited sportsmen from the city.

"Play your grandmother!" bellowed the cook. "I ain't here to play. I'm here to fish." And as he spoke he boosted over his head a 15 pound laker. Any man in the Boston crowd would have given \$10 to have played him an hour at the end of an eight ounce rod. 'Twas too much for their nerves. They came away.—Lewiston Journal.

VOLUNTEERS OF HAVANA.

How They Were Won With a Pocket Handkerchief Promise.

In 1868, when the revolution of ten years in Cuba began, no volunteers existed in Havana worthy of being called such. There was only one old regiment, and when Governor General Lersundi, then of the island, tried to complete this regiment he found the task difficult of accomplishment on account of the prevailing unwillingness to enlist. But just at this time, most providentially for the relief of the dilemma, some unknown hand covered the walls of Matanzas, near Havana, with huge posters promising each Spaniard his passage home and the privilege of carrying away with him whatever his pocket handkerchief could contain in the event of his enlistment.

The effect of this stimulus to the flagging pulse of the public was electrical, and the enrollment of 50,000 men followed within 48 hours. The volunteers thus came into existence with their chiefs in the majority. But the ruined merchants of the city of Havana soon found out and objected to the newly risen power. This opposition increased upon the arrival in Cuba of the new governor general, Duice, who came in 1869 as representative of the revolutionary government in Spain. He was a man of good faith, empowered by the government to grant Cuba all the reform she coveted and that had lately been offered. He would undoubtedly have put a term to the revolution, averting all the ruin and devastation which followed. But such an easy and magnanimous course did not suit that class which faced inevitable financial ruin as a consequence of such a policy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

African Skins.

Between 1850 and 1875 it is certain that some millions of blebok, wildebeest and springbok must have been destroyed in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The slaughter was so prodigious and the variety of wild animals so great in these wild regions of South Africa that the result made a sensible difference in the leather industry of Europe. The markets were filled with skins which, when tanned, gave leather of a quality and excellence never known before, but the origin of which, as the material was still sold under old names, purchasers never suspected. Hides of the zebra and quagga arrived in tens of thousands, and good as horsehide is for the uppers of first class boots, these were even better. Smart Englishmen for years wore boots the uppers of which were made of zebra and quagga skin or from the hides of elands, onyx and gemsbok disguised under the names of "calf" or patent leathers.—London Spectator.

Greek and Latin.

M. Jules Lemaitre condemned the study of Greek and Latin the other day at the Paris Sorbonne. He declared that the national mind had been formed not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further declared that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin 12 years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and only knows German in a pitiful manner.

A TRYING NAVAL JOB.

WHAT IT MEANS TO PUT A WARSHIP IN COMMISSION.

The Enormous Amount of Work That Must Be Performed and the Ceremonies That Are Observed Before the Pennant and the Stars and Stripes Are Hoisted.

In times of peace as well as when war's dark clouds gloom the nation you are liable to read in the newspapers an announcement to the effect that one of the vessels of the navy is going "into commission." It is not a very impressive phrase, but the full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim, with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an antirust paint; her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy, through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship, which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard, under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment; the engineer's force goes at once to the engines and boiler rooms; the antirust paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested, the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fire boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilothouse, signals, turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause repaired.

Next the equipment storehouse is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department, is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley, or cooking stove, has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of 30 gallons each, a 50 gallon kettle, with cast iron jacket and copper hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of 32 gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done, the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew.

Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

The ship is now in commission.—San Francisco Call.

The Birth of the Prince.

Paris was in an uproar. The whole city was as if insane. Church bells rang joyful peals, great guns fired equally joyful salvos, happy announcements were posted up at every point of vantage, and excited crowds besieged every entrance and avenue to the palace in a perfect delirium of joy.

Now, after many years, I find it difficult to understand—or indeed almost to

realize—that many of those then shouting so enthusiastically for joy are the same people who lately yelled with savage fury: "A bas l'empire! A bas l'impératrice!"

Equally mad was the enthusiasm, equally mad the delight, when the prince imperial was baptized, and equally mad were the howls of fury against the whole imperial family when the sad news came of the reverse the imperial army had suffered when battle after battle had been lost.

Some of the noblest, the most generous, the most self devoted men I have ever known in the course of a somewhat long life I have found among Frenchmen—men quite worthy to be classed among the grandest heroes of antiquity. But there is a reverse side to the medal, and when the tigerish nature of the excitable Frenchman is roused he is capable of a savage cruelty very near akin to that of the wild beast to which he has been compared.—Cornhill Magazine.

Satan as a Landlord.

There is only one spot on the earth's surface that has actually been willed, deeded and bequeathed to his satanic majesty. This spot lies 4½ miles south of Helsingfors, Finland.

A few years ago Lara Huilariene died in the little town of Pielisjarvi, in the above named country, leaving considerable property in the shape of landed estate. How he had come into possession of so much land no one seemed to know, but as he was a very bad citizen it was generally admitted that he was in league with wintahaus (satan) and that they had many business deals with each other.

This somewhat startling opinion was verified when old Huilariene found a certified warranty deed which deeded to satan all his earthly possessions.

The will was to the same effect. The family have repeatedly tried to break the will, but so far, has been unsuccessful. Thus the records plainly show that his sulphuric majesty has a legal right and title to some excellent grounds in the near vicinity of Helsingfors.

The simple people of the neighborhood have changed the course of the road which formerly skirted the Huilariene homestead and declare that they would not enter the possessions of Satan & Co. for all the money that the three estates would bring.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Wych" Hazel, Not "Witch" Hazel.

The correct name for Hamamelis virginica is not witch hazel, but wych hazel. Our plant has no connection with the magic of the water hunter. The blackthorn of England, Prunus spinosa, was the wood used in these divinations, or whatever these superstitious practices may be termed. Hazel had a very wide meaning in the olden times, and the elm, as well as the nut now known as such, was hazel. One of these elms, now known as Ulmus montana, was the favorite wood for making wyches, or provision chests, and was therefore known as the wych hazel. In the present day it is the wych elm. Our hamamelis received from the early settlers the name of wych hazel from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wych hazel or elm of the old world. Language reformers imagining that wych should be spelled witch are responsible for the confusion. Wych hazel is the correct term for our plant.—Meehan's Monthly.

Health Before Beauty.

Two Irishmen who had not met for years ran across each other in Derby, and after a period of handshaking adjourned for some moist congratulations.

"Long time since we met, Pat, isn't it? Great lot of things have happened since then."

"Yes, indeed. Look at meself. Sure, it's married I am," replied Pat.

"You don't tell me."

"Faith, and Oi've got a fine, healthy thoy, and the neighbors say he is the very picture of me."

O'Grady looked at Pat, who wasn't built on the lines of a prize beauty.

"Och, well, what's the harum so long as the child's healthy?"—New York World.

As Spain Sees Teddy.

A Madrid paper informs its readers that "the commander in chief of the American army is one Ted Roosevelt, formerly a New York policeman," who was "born near Haarlem," "emigrated to America when young," was educated at "Harvard academy, a commercial school" (there being "no universities or colleges in America"), and that his "bodyguard" is "fittingly termed rough rioters."

Dawson City Prices.

Here is a recent bill of fare of a Dawson City restaurant: Coffee or tea, 75 cents a cup; pie, 75 cents a piece; porridge, \$1.75 a plate; soup, \$1 a plate; sandwiches, 75 cents each; steak, \$3; a portion of candied fruit, \$1; whisky, 50 cents a glass; complete table d'hôte meal, half an ounce of gold.

Carries His Hatchet In His Boot Leg.

In some places men carry bowie knives and guns in their boot legs. One may meet in Fulton fish market in this city a man carrying a hatchet in his boot leg, but the hatchet is for peaceful purposes. It is an implement much used in the market for opening and for nailing up boxes and barrels in which fish are packed, and the boot leg seems to be the handiest place to carry it.—New York Sun.

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We Print Everything.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or 8 1/2 in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davidson, of East End, a son.

The gutters in Fairview street, West End, are being fixed.

Trades council will hold an interesting meeting tomorrow evening.

Henry Joseph, who has been ill with an attack of fever, is slowly improving.

Fireman Bryan has returned to the city after a short stay with friends near Buffalo.

The telephone company are moving the poles in Jethro street in order that the road may be widened.

The printers at the decorating department of the East Liverpool pottery were laid off today for a few days.

Sanitary Officer Burgess is a very busy man at the present time ordering people to clean up around their premises.

Supt. R. E. Rayman left this morning for a point near Lancaster where he will remain several days with his family.

Miss Carrie Bridge, who has been very ill at her home in Calcutta road for several weeks with typhoid fever, is unimproved.

The train due in this city at 12:07 was 35 minutes late today. The delay was caused by a break in the engine near Alliance.

John W. Patterson and Joseph Curry, traveling salesman for the East Liverpool pottery, left this morning for western trips.

Chief Morley and Fireman Bettridge spent yesterday afternoon and today repairing the fire and patrol lines in the uptown district.

W. T. Burton has entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against W. Burford for \$9, claimed due for rent. The case will be heard Friday.

One of the old style engines, No. 428, was attached to the 8:30 train this morning. The regular engine is being repaired in the Allegheny shops.

The Labor day committee will meet this evening and hold an important session. Sub-committees will be appointed to look after the celebration.

Joseph Geon is still suffering severely with his hand, and today the physicians amputated another joint of one finger that was injured by the accident.

The funeral of Van Reed took place this afternoon from his late residence near Hookstown, and was largely attended. Interment was made at Mill Creek cemetery.

Edward Geisse is ill at his home in Calcutta road suffering from an operation he had performed last week. The surgeon was successful in his work and he will soon recover.

The young man with a sore foot who applied for aid at the mayor's office, yesterday, and was sent to the office of the township trustees, did not show up at the latter place, and it is probable his story was a fake.

This morning the following people left for Detroit, Port Huron and Mackinac: Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cloran, Mr. and Mrs. Rigot. At Port Huron the party will visit the East Liverpool Athletic club.

Business at the freight depot continues to be good, and yesterday about 14 cars were loaded and sent out from the out-bound platform. Receipts continue to be on the increase, and considering that the potteries have been closed down recently business is very good.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit association of the towns along the Cleveland and Pittsburg road held their annual outing at Rock Point today. A special train composed of 15 coaches passed through the city at 8:10 this morning. A large number of people from this city attended.

DEWEY IS FIRM.

Regulated Manila Harbor In Spite
of German Objection.

CRUISER IRENE HALTED.

The Hugh McCulloch Sent a Shot Across
Her Bow.

COMMANDER'S PROTEST FAILED.

It Is Reported That When the German Admiral Asked the Captain of a British Vessel What He Would Do If the Germans Interfered With the Bombardment of Manila, the Britisher Replied That Only Himself and Dewey Knew Aguinaldo's Proposal.

LONDON, July 19.—A Hongkong correspondent says:

"The United States dispatchboat fired a shot across the bow of the German warship Irene and brought her to for violating a harbor regulation. The protest of the commander to Admiral Dewey failed."

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British steamer Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

MANILA, July 13, via Hongkong, July 19.—An important interview has been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgents' representatives urged General Augusti to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment and slaughter would follow.

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards in the Philippines, under a republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachment are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

DUFFIELD HAS YELLOW FEVER.

A Report Received Regarding the General's Illness.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following telegram was received from Dr. Lagarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated Sunday, but did not come to hand until yesterday:

"General Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital but is doing nicely; much better today."

SOLDIERS DOARDED A TRANSPORT.

The Vessel Expected to Sail for Manila Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Camp Merritt is gradually growing smaller. Yesterday 1,500 men, representing the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila via Honolulu.

The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers and showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot.

TURBULENCE IN SPAIN.

People Rebelling Against Certain Taxes in Rural Districts.

MADRID, July 19.—The increase in the Octroi rates or duties on produce taken into the towns is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder.

The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

The largest gold coin in the world is the British 5 sovereign piece; the smallest is coined in Persia and has a value of only 44 cents.

ROSARY BEADS.

They Were In Use Among the Hindoos Before the Era of Buddha.

The prevailing idea in regard to a rosary is that it belongs solely to followers of the Catholic religion. But take away the cross that is hanging to the beads and we find that one must turn to the dim, mysterious east for the origin of the rosary, for it is among the temples of India, China and Japan that the first sign of the practice is to be found. Ancient pictures of the Hindoo gods depict them with chaplets of beads in their hands, and it is believed that this method of keeping count of their many prayers was in use among the Hindoos before the era of Buddha, or at least B. C. 500.

The use of the rosary seems especially suited to an eastern clime and to the repose of an oriental mind. The Buddhists are fond of using very smooth beads of glass, polished jade or coral, and it has been thought that the smooth, cool beads gliding through their fingers as they murmur the holy name for thousands of times help them to arrive at that state of holy abstraction from earthly things which is so much prized among the followers of Buddha.

The favorite Japanese rosaries are made of polished wood, crystal, onyx and chased silver, and the Japanese Buddhists repeat in endless devotion "Namu Amida Butsu" ("Save us, Buddha"), while their Chinese brothers have the blessed name "O-Mi-to-fu" forever on their lips. A rosary of very great size was recently brought from a temple in Kioto, Japan. The largest bead is about six inches in diameter, and the rosary entire is about 24 feet long. The huge beads are of dark brown polished wood. They are hollow and have each a figure of a god inside the little shrine, which can be seen through a lattice of brass work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FALSIFIED HER AGE.

A Court Trial That Disclosed a Queer Phase of Russian Society.

Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Eugalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to life-long internment in the province of Olenetz for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gayeties and temptations a too careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess' certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

The Prince Eugalytcheff, who was cited as a witness by the prosecutor, said that whether his bride was 20 years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he has known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused princess on the "trivial charge about a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile.

Princes evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.—New York Times.

A Disastrous Ending.

Two Detroit merchants were sitting on adjacent stools and taking a 15 cent lunch, when one asked the other if he consulted his wife in his business affairs.

"Can't do it," was the response. "I've tried it a dozen times a month for years, but it always winds up just about as it did yesterday. I asked her if she thought she could discuss a little matter of business calmly and dispassionately. She said she could, but had never known me to be able to do so. I complimented her sarcastically on her 'angelic' temper, and she at once accused me of being angry. I told her that I was regarded among men as having a very equable disposition and that my employees called me Old Suavity. She called attention to the fact that her pet dog, that weighs about a pound, was called Danger. Then I told her straight from the shoulder that I declined to be made angry by her taunts and odious comparisons, but served pointed notice that I was going to have the respect due the head of the house. She laughed cheerily and declared that I was entirely too touchy."

"But what about the business conference?"

"Oh, I slammed the door and left."—Detroit Free Press.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

A Spanish Report Says Seven Warships Bombarded the Place.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued forth for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

BECAME A CATHOLIC.

Episcopal Clergyman of Rochester Will Study for the Priesthood.

PARIS, July 19.—The Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopal rector at Rochester, has been received into the Roman Catholic church by the Passionists at the Church of St. Joseph.

He has had an audience with Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, who will confirm him to-day, assisted by the Very Rev. Osmond Cooke and Rev. Guthbert Turner. Mr. Turner will study for the priesthood at Rome.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 11 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Donahue and Murphy; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Hunt. Attendance, 3,373.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 3 runs, 7 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Hughes and Clarke; Kilroy and Chance. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 1,345.

At Boston—Boston, 6 runs, 12 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 2 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Willis and Bergen; Rhines and Schriver. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 1,800.

At New York—New York, 5 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 1 run, 1 hit and 3 errors. Batteries, Seymour and Grady; Fraser and Kittredge. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 900.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7 runs, 12 hits and 8 errors; St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Kennedy and Ryan; Sudhoff and Clements. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 500.

At Washington—Washington, 2 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 2 runs, 11 hits and 8 errors. Batteries, Mercer and Kinslow; Young and Zimmer. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 800.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	52	27	.658	Pittsburg	40	38	.520
Boston	49	28	.636	Phila.	31	40	.452
Cleveland	46	29	.613	Brooklyn	33	42	.425
Baltimore	45	29	.608	Wash.	29	45	.387
Chicago	45	35	.561	Louisville	24	54	.308
New York	40	35	.533	St. Louis	24	57	.296

Games Scheduled For Today.

Chicago at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia and Cleveland at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits, 4 errors; Youngstown, 5 runs, 12 hits, 4 errors. Batteries: Street and Lattimer; Alloway, Knapper and Schrecongost.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 7 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors; Mansfield, 6 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Wayne and Cote; Kellum and Belt.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 6 hits, 4 errors; New Castle, 6 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Dolan and Graffius; Guese and Zinram.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8 runs, 14 hits, 0 errors; Ft. Wayne, 1 hit, 9 runs, 0 errors. Batteries—Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Harr and Campbell.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76¢/bu. CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 42¢/bu; No. 2 yellow, 41¢/bu; high mixed, 37¢/bu.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 33¢/bu; No. 2 white, 31¢/bu; light mixed, 29¢/bu.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50/1000; No. 2, \$8.50/1000; No. 1 clover mixed, \$5.50/1000; packing \$6.00/1000; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$5.50/1000; wagon hay, \$9.50/1000 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65¢/75¢ per pair; small, 50¢/60¢; spring chickens, \$1.50/3.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢/50¢ per pair; turkeys, 70¢/80¢ per pound; geese, 50¢/70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢/12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 18¢/20¢; ducks, 11¢/12¢; turkeys, 14¢/15¢; geese, 7¢/8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19¢/19½¢; extra creamery, 18¢/18½¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 15¢/15½¢; country roll, 11¢/12¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢/10¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make 8¢/8½¢; new Ohio, full cream, 7½¢/8¢; de skims, 7¢/7½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢/12½¢; limburger, new, 9¢/10¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs 11½¢/12¢; block, 10¢/11¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢/12½¢; candled, 13¢/13½¢.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.

CATTLE—The receipts were 52 loads market strong. We quote: Extra, \$4.90/5.00 prime, \$4.75/4.85; good, \$4.65/4.75; tidy, \$4.60/4.65; fair, \$4.55/4.60; common, \$3.90/4.00; fat oxen, \$4.25/4.40; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00/4.00; good fresh cows, \$35.00/45.00 common to good fresh cows and springers \$30.00/35.00.

HOGS—The receipts were fair, 25 loads or sale; market active and higher. Best grades \$4.10/4.15; common to fair, \$3.95/4.05; pigs \$3.80/4.15; good roughs, \$3.40/3.60; common to fair, \$2.50/3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 20 loads market steady on sheep, lower on lambs. We quote the following: Choice, \$4.80/4.95; good \$4.50/4.65; fair, \$4.20/4.40; common, \$3.50/4.00 yearlings, \$4.00/4.55; spring lambs, \$5.00/5.75 veal calves, \$5.50/6.00; heavy and thin calves \$4.00/5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

HOGS—Market active at \$3.25/3.40.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75/3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.50/4.00. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.25/6.00.

NEW YORK, July 18.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 80¢/bu f. o. b. float, export grade prompt, 86¢ f. o. b. float, export and July.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 38¢ f. o. b. float.

OATS—Spot market strong; No. 2, 27½¢/bu; No. 2 white, 30¢.

CATTLE—Cables weak. Live cattle, 11¢/11½¢ per pound, dressed weight; tops, 12¢ refrigerator beef, 9¢/9¢ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep active and steady; lambs in good demand but 16¢/20¢ lower. Sheep, \$3.00/5.00; lambs, \$5.00/6.50; culls, \$4.50.

HOGS—Market firmer at \$4.25/4.50.



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